Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 201 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMER of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,850,000

Head Office:
29, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

Rs.
Authorised Capital 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paidup Capital 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

VICTORY!
Are you helping on Victory? Will you be able to honestly face our fighting men when they come home and say you gave them all the help that laid in your power—that you lent every rupee you could spare? Answer these questions now. Don't feel mean and contemptible by and bye.
Buy War Bonds at once
before it is too late.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO
LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co LTD
ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, PHONOGRAPHS, RECORDS, ETC.
On Saturday the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood household and office furniture such as rich silk tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, glass and panel door cupboard, dressing chest of drawerrs, office writing table, card table, leather lined and reclining sofas, glassdoor book cases, wooden single and double bedsteads, baba cots, dirty cloth baskets, hatstands, plain, tiled and folding teapoys, carpets, galichas, phonographs, records, crockeryware, etc.
Property of a private gentleman:—
AT 3 p.m., (S. T.)
1 big galicha, 1 table lamp.
1 big wall mirror.
1 Lot motor mechanics requisites including Woodmilne, Grimstone and Continental tyres, Grimstone and Baites tubes and 1 Adler typewriting machine, etc.
GANDHI & CO
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASKS SULPHUR BLACK COLOUR.
This day FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Javeri Kursondas Lukhmidas.
5 Casks each 1 cwt. Sulphur Black Colour.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES AND 9 BUNDLES SANGLI COTTON.
This day FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Princess Dock K. Shed, by order of Messrs. Ratilal Lalloobhai & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned.
7 bales and 9 bundles Sangli cotton.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT LADY JAMSETJI Road, MAHIM.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Esmailbhoy Badru Hassun, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Fatmabai, widow of Hajee Ebrahim bin Ahmed Buray and others the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 21st day of May, 1915, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 24th August, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-64 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G Ward No. 5142 and Street No. 470 and bounded on or towards the North by Custom Street and Lohar Chawl Road, on or towards the South by the vacant land of Memon Joosub Rahimtoola Dossa, on or towards the East by a passage and on or towards the West by the vacant land of Harichand Damodar and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shums A. Tyabjee, Attorney for mortgagee at his office No. 2 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity or grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
1 English built rubber tyred bicycle wheels victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred C. spring victoria, in good order.
1 Iron grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 bicycle wheel governess car with folding motor hood in decent condition with a nice pony in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, COBRA BOOT POLISH, SECCOTINE, KNIFE POLISH AND LEATHER SUIT CASES.
On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.
J. M. Bombay Nos. 581/90—10 cases medicine (Syrup of Iodid of Iron).
J. M. Bombay Nos. 591/615—25 cases medicines (Spirit Aramon).
On account of the Underwriters:—
Ex. S. S. "City of Durban" and "Mahratta."
Nos. 570/3—6 cases 25 gross Cobra boot polish.
No. 25—1 case seccotine.
J. S. 2096 Nos. 133 and 135—2 cases knife polish.
By order of the Offices concerned:—
7 leather suit cases and 6 leather attache cases.

On SATURDAY, the 31st day of August, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagaon, Matarpakhadi road, in the compound of Ambawadi, very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood house-hold furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware best plated ware, dinning table and chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, matting, wall hanging and hall lamps, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, single and double bedsteads, cloth and gown presses, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing, and wash hand tables iron tanks, writing tables, book stands, office chairs, cooking utensils etc., etc.
The property of Mrs. Rennie and others Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
A Dayton A. C. 4 blade cicling fan, ball-bearing very silent with regulator quite new, in perfect order.
BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of 165 Bales Waste of Different Kinds.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd August, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Victoria Bunder, Colaba in the new Prince of Wales Press by order of the Gakak Mill Ltd., the following goods:—
65 bales gin droppings.
40 bales reelers waste No. I.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1918.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver, Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil, Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 for our advice for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of an Astrologer, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life, and also prepare Horoscopes, annual forecasts, etc. Fee only Rs. 2 and Rs. 5. KRUSHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA, opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.
Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	" 16-0	" 18-0
Quarterly	" 8-0	" 9-0
Monthly	" 3-0	" 3-8
Single Copy	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An ENGROSSING CLERK for solicitor's office. Apply Box No. 751 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1414

WANTED—Two experienced CIVIL ENGINEERS by an influential Firm of Contractors. Apply sharp to Box No. 719, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1298

WANTED.—An experienced TYPIST, who can do also clerk's work. Salary Rs. 40. Apply to the Secretary, B.S.P.C.A., 361, Hornby Road, Fort. 1412

WANTED—An Engineer holding first class certificate under Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act. Knowledge of Paper Mills an advantage. Pay according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials received to 31st instant. Apply Box No. 749, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1407

WANTED for the Paymaster's Office, King's African Rifles Nyasaland Protectorate (British Central Africa) ONE INDIAN CLERK, who should be an expert Typist with knowledge of Accounts. Salary Rs. 125 per month with free quarters and [illegible] particulars can be [illegible] rations. Further [illegible] with copies obtained on application in writing [illegible] of certificates to:—MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents in India East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 1384

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—Throughout India to present self-selling household article. Write to-day. Sample, postage particulars, 2 annas. Apply Box No. 739A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1363

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CINEMA MACHINE with complete set. Eddison make. For particulars apply personally or in writing to the MANAGER, Zanana Stores, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1327

FOR SALE—A "Griffiths" WATER STERILISER suitable for Mule Transport weight 240 lbs., delivery 60 gallons per hour. For further particulars apply to Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1274

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

FOR SALE—A nice pair of HORSES and LANDAU, complete for Rs. 7,000. Very cheap. Apply Box No. 726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1312

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1206

BRICK MACHINES FOR SALE—Clayton & Co's steam power semi-dry brick machine in perfect working order, complete with edge runners, elevators and new belting, etc. Apply to Box No. 748, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1403

FOR SALE—One DELAGE, 4 seater car, lately overhauled, Bosh Magneto Zenith Carburator, very economical in petrol. Owner selling, as he has another car. Apply Box, No. 750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1410

FOR SALE—LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL 10, 14, 35, 41½ and 60 lbs. Rails, 2 ft. gauge with accessories. Double side steel tipping wagons 18 and 27 Cft Capacity. Centrifugal, Worthington, Pulsometer pumps with required piping. Oil engines. Steam crane Cralewinch. 8 ft. high Derrick, etc. For particulars apply to Box No. 743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1373

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to Mr. T. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DISINFECTING FLUID, Anchor Brand, in gallons and bulk. Apply DURANTE & PAUL, 15, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 1193

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 (Rupees forty) only per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, will be paid on or after the 5th September, 1918. to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., whose names stand on the Company's Register on 22nd August, 1918.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd August, 1918, to 5th September, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Coy.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1918. 1408

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 9 Marine Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 31st August, 1918, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1918.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 24th August, to Saturday, the 7th September, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.
The Presidency Mills Co., Ld.
Bombay, 15th August, 1918. 1394

TANNED SHEEP AND GOAT SKINS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the sale of about 22,000 pieces partially tanned Mesopotamian Sheep and Goat Skins.

The skins may be inspected and further particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

Offers per lb. weight will be received up to the 26th instant.

J. W. MACFARLANE,
Deputy Controller (Hides),
Indian Munitions Board.
Dharavi, Bombay,
12th August, 1918. 1272

FOR SALE.

FIVE MOTOR CARS in perfect working order and maintained under European supervision, three auto-wheels, two Landaulette bodies, and one old 'Humber' car (not in working order) are for sale; for which sealed offers (Superscribed as 'Offers for Motor cars' or for bodies, or for auto-wheels as it may be) will be received by the undersigned till 27th instant 11 a.m., after which they will be opened before the General Commanding Baroda Army, Baroda, who reserves the right of rejecting any or all offers without assigning any reasons. For further particulars please apply to:—

MOTILAL M. MISTRY,
Garage Assistant, Palace Garage,
Baroda
1168

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

REVISED THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, CENTRAL INDIA AND THE PUNJAB.

ON and from Sunday, the 1st September, 1918, the NORTHERN EXPRESS will run from and to Bombay to and from Peshawar via Delhi, Saharanpur, and Ambala, to the following timings.

BOMBAY-PESHAWAR.

Down.		Timings.		Up.
16. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba	Arr.	13.35
6.22	Arr.	Rutlam	Arr.	23. 1
		(CHANGE FOR MHOW, INDORE AND NEEMUCH).		
20.30	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	9.20
21.45	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	8.15
1.24	Arr.	Saharanpur	Dep.	4.24
3.12	Arr.	Ambala Cant.	Dep.	2.42
9.50	Arr.	Lahore	Dep.	20.0
10.25	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	19.20
17.11	Arr.	Rawalpindi	Dep.	12.51
21.50	Arr.	Peshawar Cant.	Dep.	7.30

A through carriage will run on both these trains between Bombay and Kalka.

First and Second class passengers to and from Bombay. from and to Delhi, and from and to stations reached via Delhi on the East Indian, North Western Oudh and Rohilkhand will be booked by these trains. Now that the G. I. P. Railway's Punjab Mails are not available for such passengers excepting those for Delhi, as notified by the General Traffic Manager of that Railway, intending passengers are requested to book their seats in advance, in order to secure the accommodation they require, as the berths on each train will be limited to a fixed number.

W. P. PECHEY,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 17th August, 1918. 1350

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. RATILAL DAYABHAI PAREKH, having resigned on the 16th instant, we are not responsible for any transaction made by him on or after that date.

1415 MAGANLAL LILADHAR & Co.

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that the offices of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have been removed to BALLARD ROAD and all communications are to be addressed thereto in future.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
1140

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re. ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. GULAMHUSEIN CURRIMBHOY, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 16th day of February, 1918, leaving a Will and a Codicil thereto Probate of which Will and Codicil having effect throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 16th day of August, 1918, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt. and Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy, two of the Executors named therein (reserving the right of Khanubai widow of the said Gulamhusein Currimbhoy, Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy, brother of the said deceased, and Ebrahim Gulamhusein Currimbhoy son of the said deceased the remaining Executors named in the said Will to come in and apply to the High Court for Probate thereof), are hereby required to send in their claims within one calendar month from this date to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Solicitors for the said Executors at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., the Solicitors for the abovenamed Executors.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1918.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Executors.
1411

NOTICE.

Re. SALE OF 2ND KAMATIPURA STREET PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL REHMAN HAJI GULAM HOOSEIN and ABDUL KARIM HAJI GULAM HOOSEIN, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, situate at 2nd Kamatipura Street, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing [illegible], containing by admeasurement one hundred and [illegible] eighty-two square yards or thereabouts whatever the same may be at present and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3527 and New No. 10283, Old Survey No. 3110 and New Survey No. 5884 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 1130, 2226, and 2227 and Street Nos. 123, 125 and 129 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the said 2nd Kamatipura Street, on or towards the west by the property of Hanmantoo Yankoo and on or towards the east by the Kamatipura Cross Bazaar Road.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1918.
1413

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MORO JANARDHAN JOSHI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Foreign Mail Division, Bombay .... Deceased.

NARAYAN JANARDHAN JOSHI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 13th day of August, 1918.
Mr. NARAYAN JANARDHAN JOSHI,
Petitioner-in-Person.
1402

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

Frawley Comedy Co.

To-night Friday 23rd
For the first time in Bombay
"Seven Keys to Baldpate"
The Mystery Comedy.

Saturday 24th August
For the first time in Bombay
" A PAIR OF SIXES "
The most Laughable Comedy of recent years

Sunday 25th Matinee at 5-30
"BOUGHT & PAID FOR"

Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
Upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

To-day at 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR NEW AND EXCITING SERIAL
" SOCIAL PIRATES "
1st and 2nd Episodes
COMMENCEMENT OF THE GREAT SERIAL THIS WEEK.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TWO UNPRECEDENTED EVENTS IN BOMBAY THEATRE HISTORY.
AT 9-30 TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.
Present last night's success
Charles Dickens' Masterpiece
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
Brilliant costumes of the period of the French Revolution.
THE GREATEST PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON.

To-morrow Matinee at 5 p. m.
" EAST LYNNE "

NEXT WEEK
FAREWELL WEEK OF THE SEASON
Monday at 9-30 p. m.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
Tuesday at 9-30 p. m.
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS".
Wednesday at 9-30 p. m.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

AT 6-30 THIS EVENING
A MOST UNIQUE PRESENTATION BY
Mr. DuCASSE

In order to make this film a perfect one, the producers at great expense induced the following great London Stars to do justice to
Oliver Goldsmith's World Famous Classic
"THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD"

Sir John Hare—One of the oldest and most able Actor-managers and Theatre owners England has produced.

Ben Webster—The handsome hero of a hundred London stage successes, worth £500 a week.

Miss Laura Cowie—One of the cleverest, prettiest and best paid of English actresses: Has played with the late Sir H. B. Tree and Sir J. Forbes Robertson.

Miss Marie Illington—Leading lady on English Stage: A great figure in Drury Lane drama for many years.

A. E. George—One of England's foremost Shakespearian Actors and a wonderful elocutionist.

Miss Mabel Twemlow—A dainty young actress who already has many successes to her credit. This is also her first appearance on the screen.

DO NOT MISS THIS WONDERFUL ALL-BRITISH PICTURE.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
[illegible]
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES



GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
Extra Cinema Show at 8-30
—THE GAIETY Co.—
Presents
VARIETIES
IN A
POTPOURRI OF NEW
SONGS, CHORUSSES AND DANCES
—Preceded and followed by—
Pathe's Gold Rooster
A NEW EDITION OF

LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE

FEATURING

BABY OSBOURNE

The Youngest Leading Lady in the World Supported by
HENRY KING, MARGUEVITE NICHOLS AND ANDREW ARBUCKLE
TO SAY NOTHING OF THE BEAR

THE EMPIRE

Where the world's Finest Pictures are seen.

To-day at 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

THE EMPIRE PRESENTS THE GREATEST 8-ACT SPECTACLE DRAMA IN THE HISTORY OF THE SCREEN

"ROMEO & JULIET"

A Classic Production De Lux unfolding a story of ROMANTIC POWER.
SHAKESPEARE'S CLASSIC MASTERPIECE IS A DRAMATIC SCREEN TRIUMPH
The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers
Parted in Life by the Malignant Hand of Fate. Reunited in Death by their own sacrifices. This is SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE OF THE AGES!

"ROMEO" is played by The World's Most Popular Picture Star FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN.

"JULIET" is played by A New Empire Star Beautiful BEVERLEY BAYNE.

PRODUCTION COST 250,000 DOLLARS. CAST OF OVER 600 PLAYERS.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM GIRGAUM.
TO-NIGHT AT 7, 8-45 and 10-30

JACKO

A drama in four parts depicting wonderful feats of a monkey.

ALSO SHOWING
The Universal Screen Magazine
AND A
Side Splitting Comic
NEXT SATURDAY
THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA
MR. PHALKE'S MASTERPIECE

Do not forget!

The programme changes to-morrow, and to-day is the last chance to see the Fourth Week Instalment (6 parts—6000 feet) of the great Pathe Serial

"The Neglected Wife"

Timings—5-30, 7. 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Ladies admitted at Half Rates in the First Class, *i. e.*, for Annas Four only to-day.

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

LAST NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT!
TO SEE THAT WONDERFUL PICTURE
JACKO
THE LION-HEARTED
featuring
THE CLEVEREST MONKEY EVER FILMED.

TO-MORROW—SATURDAY
—we shall present
A STUPENDOUS INDIAN PRODUCTION
THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA
A wonderful example of Indian enterprise and art.

3 Shows Nightly at: 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE LAST DAY!

Only to remind you that to-day, Friday, is the last day for the Fourth Instalment Week of the immortal serial

"The Secret Kingdom"

and a 3,000-foot Drama—"The Jungle Hero"—supplemented by a Sparkling Comedy.

CINEMA
PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Timings—7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 20th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		1,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		400
" Sales of East Indian		7,600
" Imports		24.13
Mid. Americans spot trading value		30.19
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		31.88
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	31.15
	Jan.	31.10
	Mar.	Not received.
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.		

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 20th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	23.67
Sept.	23.33
Oct.	23.07
Nov.	22.87
Dec.	22.66

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 20th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	30.19

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 20th:

F.G. Bengal	Good	17.14
"	Fully Good	17.89
"	Fine	18.39
No. 1 Oomra	Good	18.98
"	Fully Good	19.73
"	Fine	20.24
Broach	Good	22.09
"	Fully Good	22.34
"	Fine	22.59
Scinde	Good	17.14
"	Fully Good	17.89
"	Fine	18.39

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		11,000
" Exports to Great Britain		—
" " to Continent		—
Futures at New York Oct.		32.03
" " Jan.		31.40
" " Mar.		31.26
" " Orleans		35.15
Spot Cotton at New York		30.88
Futures at New Orleans Oct.		30.66
" Jan.		30.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		8½
Demand Bills		4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars		101½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 22.

The nominal quotation this morning for Fine Broach September was Rs. 905. The ready market was entirelp closed for a holiday. For forward business the Marwadi bazaar opened only at 4-15 p.m. and remained open for about two hours. Fine Broach September opened at Rs. 898 and declined to Rs. 892½, later on improving to Rs. 896. The Indore settlement concludes to-day. At 5-45 p.m. rates were as under.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	Sept.	Rs.	897
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	"	920
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	955
" " Westerns	"	"	905

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 21st Aug. 1918.

Cotton	2,886	bales.
Wheat	12,412	cwts.
Linseed	18,105	"
Rape, &c.	15	"
Gingellyseed	25	"
Poppyseed	741	"
Groundnuts	1,835	"
Castorseed	9,120	"
Rice	35,372	"
Myrabollams	736	"
Cottonseed	742	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	3,383	"
Jowar	182	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	143	"

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-14-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-8-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 109-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 147.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 144½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 227.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 321½.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1927-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 69½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 78½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 77.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 76½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

There were no transactions in the Share market to-day.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 17th Aug. 1918.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 17th Aug. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly	20,71,900	4,51,45,498
A.D.C. Rly	60,100	14,90,477
B.K. Rly	4,500	82,345
C.B. Rly	5,900	1,26,590
Total	21,42,400	4,68,44,910
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 17th Aug. 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	15,51,178	4,08,75,921
A.D.C. Rly	51,697	11,67,596
B.K. Rly	2,407	76,296
C.B. Rly	4,933	1,23,587
Total	16,10,215	4,22,43,400
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+5,20,722	+42,69,577
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C. Rly	+8,403	+3,22,881
Inc. or Dec. B.K. Rly	+2,093	+6,049
Inc. or Dec. C.B. Rly	+967	+3,003

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 17th Aug. 1918	11,000	2,99,929
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 17th Aug. 1917.	9,400	2,23,863
Increase or Decrease	+1,600	+76,061

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 17th Aug. 1918.	2,000	51,661
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 17th Aug. 1917	1,392	45,379
Increase or Decrease	+608	+6,362

Pachora Jamner Railway.
(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 17th Aug. 1918	700	15,265
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 17th Aug. 1917.	--	--
Increase or Decrease	--	--

Note—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th June 1918.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Aug. 22.)

Mr. N. P. A. Smith to be Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ahmednagar.

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath to be Assistant Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Nasik during the absence of the Honourable Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., on deputation, or pending further orders.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to invest Mr. G. N. Atre, District Deputy Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Poona with the following additional power. Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Class (section) 407 (2).

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., is allowed furlough for two months in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in Government Notification dated 2nd April last.

The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for such period as may be due to him on date of relief in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the total period of absence up to two years.

In modification of Government Notification dated the 27th April 1918, Mr. K. D. Khambatta, D.P.H., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, has been granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days combined with leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 29th April 1918.

The services of Mr. A. W. Hanckel, A.M.I.C.E., M.Sc., Executive Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st July 1918.

Mr. W. F. Stuart Menteth, Electrical Engineer to Government is granted privilege leave in India for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Vice Mr. Stuart-Menteth or until further orders:—

Mr. R. G. Higham, acting Electrical Inspector, Bombay, to act as Electrical Engineer to Government.

Mr. W. L. Stevenson, Electrical Inspector in Sind, to act as Electrical Inspector, Bombay, his jurisdiction extending over the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind.

Mr. Hormusji Bhikaji Minocher, Electrician, to act as Electrical Inspector in Sind.

Rao Bahadur Shivram Kashinath Bhagwat, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th September 1918. He is, however, re-employed as a temporary Engineer with effect from that date and on his present salary. His pension should be held in abeyance during the period of his re-employment which will terminate, in the first instance, on the afternoon of the 31st December 1918, provided he continues to be thoroughly efficient physically and mentally, in the performance of his duties.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

A fairly large business was reported in coal shares, prices of which were well maintained at the same time sellers are gradually increasing in numbers, hence profit taking has commenced, and it is becoming less easy to find buyers for many of the stocks on the list. Jute shares continued weak and lower prices were accepted by sellers with very little enquiry in evidence and buyers apparently holding off the market, although for what reason is not very clear. The miscellaneous section was well supported, favourite stocks realising full prices. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 30-4, Bansdeopur 41-12, Bengal Giridih 27-4, Bhalgora 37-4, Bolarampur 12-4, Bokaro and Ramghur 27, Bokaro Jherriah 11, Borroa 34-12, Burragarh 5-12, Churulia 27-4, Equitable 46-12, Industry 20-4, Jainty Central 24-8, Jainty West 19, Kasta 7 p. Katras Jherriah 125-8, Kuardi 24-12, North Damuda 14-4, Mucherridih 4, Northern 16-12, New Kendah 16, Parasea 9-12, Raneegunge 51-8, Satpukuria 12-8, Seetarampur 26-4, South Govindpur 9-4, Union 20, United Collieries 12-12.

Jute:—Delta ord 670, Howrah ord 57, Kamarhatty ord 776, Lansdowne ord 413, Northbrook ord 65, Reliance ord 49, Standard ord 675.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 44-12, Bengal Brass 37, Behar Oil 49-8, Buxa Timber Trading 19-4, Calcutta Trams 94, Cossipur Cotton Ginning 47-4, Carew and Co., 108, Calcutta City Flour 22-12, Enamelled Ironitare 7-12, Ganges Rope 654, Indian Galvanising 20, Kumardhubi Engineering 56-8, Surma Valley Saw Mills 24-8, Triton Insurance 81-8.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-12 to 70 and small lots at Rs. 70-4, to 70-8.

ALL INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The name of the following British officer appears in the casualty list No 717 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Died of disease:—I.A.—Captain J.E.D. Protherd.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The rainfall again has been widespread and has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal and United Provinces, except in west Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula and Hyderabad and local in Assam. Bihar and Orissa, east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India east, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu and Cox's Bazar four inches, Gauhati two, Burdwan and Berhampore, Naya Dumka and Mussooree one and a half, Allahabad four, Bahraich and Murree one, Rawalpindi three, Deesa three-quarters, Seoni and Nagpur one and a half, Chanda and Nizamabad one.

Forecast:—Some decrease of rain in Bihar.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Aug. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.720 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0 "
Dew Point	75.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.854 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3 "
Minimum do.	77.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW,WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	296 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.16 Inch.
Total fall during month	3.86 "
Do. do. year	31.45 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 22nd Aug. 1918	0.33 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur	22	m	11	14	29	0	22	m	4	41	15	4
Fri	23	m	11	24a	28	3		m	5	22a	16	4
		m	11	51	29	5	23	m	5	25	15	1
Sat	24	m	0	10	28	11	24	m	6	0a	15	5
		m	0	39a	29	7		m	6	9	15	8
Sun	25	m	0	56	29	1	25	m	6	48a	14	10
		m	1	8a	29	3		m	6	58	15	10
Mon.	26	m	1	43	28	10	26	m	7	28a	17	9
		m	1	49a	28	6		m	7	38	15	10
		m	2	15	28	2	27	m	8	6a	15	0
Tues.	27	m	2	34a	27	6		m	8	29	16	1
		m	3	34	27	3	28	m	8	54a	15	8
Wed.	28	m	3	25a	26	8		m	9	27	19	6
									9	50a	16	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
Aug. 22 (Thursday)	6h 22m.	7h 3m.
" 23 (Friday)	6h 22m.	7h 2m.
" 24 (Saturday)	6h 32m.	7h 1m.
" 25 (Sunday)	6h 22m.	7h 0m.
" 26 (Monday)	6h 23m.	6h 59m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	6h 23m.	6h 58m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	6h 23m.	6h 57m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	7d.	1h.	59.6m.	a.m.
First Quarter	15d.	6h.	46.4m.	a.m.
Full Moon	22d.	16h.	23.5m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	29d.	0h.	57.1m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd August, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—There has been nearly general rain in the east and north Punjab; Rawalpindi reports 0.47in. Lahore 0.40in. Ambala 0.78in. and Delhi 0.45in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally above normal in the area of rainfall. Day temperature has fallen and is in considerable defect in the north Punjab, but is in moderate excess in the south-west.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Mainpuri reports 0.78in. and Allahabad 1.07in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Agra and in excess at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Bikaner reports 0.32in. Jodhpur 1-17in. Kotah 0.15in. and Mount Abu 0.38in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except at Jacobabad. Humidity is in excess in north Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind, where day temperature is above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in Central India West; Neemuch reports 0.36in. and Indore 0.32in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the western districts: Jubbulpore has had 0.18in. Saugor 0.27in. Nagpur 0.13in. Chandra 0.47in. and Raipur 0.17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.53in. Ratnagiri 0.37in. and Karwar 0.47in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.45in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast, in Central India West Rajputana and the east and north Punjab, and local in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan. There has been practically no rain in the Peninsula except on the west coast.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in north-west India and slightly in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 22nd of August, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	94.9	85.0	77	0	9	—3.61
Do. (21st Aug.)	94.4	82.6	83	0	0	—0.08
Jask	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (Aug.)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	87.9	84.9	84	0	0	—0.17
Do. (21st Aug.)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.3	84.3	75	--	1.20	—3.10
Rawalpindi	82.9	73.4	89	0.47	11.21	—4.17
Lahore	87.5	74.3	91	0.40	2.89	—8.23
Hissar	87.4	79.0	73	--	1.85	—5.49
Ambala	86.7	77.2	77	0.78	7.54	—9.58
Delhi	91.3	78.8	89	0.15	4.51	—11.78
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.8	79.0	88	0.04	5.48	—11.82
Mainpuri	93.1	78.5	80	0.78	5.97	—9.54
Jhansi	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cawnpore	93.0	79.5	88	0.01	9.21	—12.15
Allahabad	90.5	78.4	90	1.07	19.19	—4.51
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.9	82.8	59	--	0	—2.67
Karachi	83.6	77.0	88	--	0.09	—5.22
Ajmer	87.2	76.8	85	--	3.52	—10.00
Jalpore	87.5	77.1	89	0.03	4.38	—11.05
Kotah	87.6	78.6	83	0.19	8.11	—9.89
Mount Abu	73.0	64.4	96	0.38	12.41	—22.84
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.8	78.7	74	--	0.14	—10.84
Dwarka	--	--	--	--	--	--
Veraval	79.	77.1	92	0.03	5.61	—8.74
Rajkot	85.0	72.8	88	0.07	6.17	—12.53
Bhavnagar Pass	85.8	75.8	89	--	5.47	—9.96
Surat	92.9	76.1	94	0.66	14.05	—17.44
Ahmedabad	89.3	74.4	80	0.05	3.75	—19.41
Deesa	89.0	76.2	80	0.42	4.90	—12.35
Neemuch	84.1	78.0	86	0.35	14.74	—2.77
Indore	83.7	72.9	84	0.32	13.05	—6.75
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.9	74.3	86	0.18	21.70	—16.62
Saugor	83.8	73.0	97	0.27	21.24	—9.50
Hoshangabad	84.7	78.4	94	..	16.16	—16.19
Khandwa	85.5	75.5	81	0.07	12.14	—6.94
Akola	85.0	75.6	81	--	8.84	—11.01
Amraoti	85.5	75.8	80	--	15.41	—4.91
Nagpur	86.7	74.9	77	0.13	24.93	—6.09
Chanda	87.1	76 0	79	0.47	22.71	—0.04
Raipur	85.3	75.5	89	0.17	21.47	+18.9
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.3	77.4	83	0.53	19.37	—24.24
Ratnagiri	85.1	76.3	79	0.37	45.20	—32.05
Marmugao	85.0	--	97	0.05	43.87	—30.13
Karwar	85.8	75.1	92	0.47	54.06	—38.94
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.7	71.9	82	0.03	3.44	—8.35
Ahmednagar	84.1	69.2	66	--	2.46	—8.61
Poona	84.2	70.7	88	0.03	3.29	—13.11
Sholapur	91.8	70.5	76	--	4.58	—7.75
Bijapur	86.7	70.5	77	--	1.26	—6.18
Belgaum	75.3	67.1	99	0.45	15.19	—26.1
Aurangabad	85.4	69.5	71	0.01	4.29	—11.55
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.3	72.7	74	--	15.20	—8.87
Hyderabad	87.8	71.8	75	--	5.53	—7.26
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.9	75.2	86	0.40	50.43	—21.06
Calicut	88.3	75.1	92	0.18	38.66	—42.81
Cochin	85.3	75.5	84	0.05	38.67	—32.79
Colombo	84.7	78.8	82	--	9.88	—3.56
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.4	80.6	73	--	9.51	—4.48
Bellary	91.9	72.9	59	--	1.89	—3.78
Cuddapah	97.9	77.2	61	--	8.07	—2.76
Madras	98.4	78.9	62	--	4.11	—1.86
Bangalore	81.9	64.0	89	--	6.49	—4.35
Coimbatore	92.5	71.5	73	--	0.13	—3.85
Trichinopoly	98.1	71.8	67	--	0.65	+1.77
Negapatam	88.6	79.0	78	--	3.90	—1.84

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 22nd August, 1918, was 29.949 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .018 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

DISPUTE BETWEEN TEA AND COFFEE PLANTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The Planters' Conference after the reports conducted its deliberations for the most part in the general committee. The subjects discussed were Mr. Hight's scheme in regard to the Labour Deparment and under the head reorganisation, of U. P. A. S. I. Central Committee's scheme and the appointment of a Mycologist for the rubber industry. The Conference also discussed in the Committee the subject of roads and communications and legislation under the latter heading being embraced by the Tea Income-Tax Act, import duty on Ceylon tea imported into India. Indian tea cess Committee, tea cess and importation of tea in India and lastly the shipping freight and tonnage. In the course of the debate on tea cess the Conference went into the open meeting and Mr. Newbury read a note.

The Conference resumed its sittings this morning. Among the visitors present were Mr. H. P. M. Rae, Sir Bernard Hunter, Hon. Sir Gordon Fraser, and Mr. G. A. D. Stuart. The Conference went into the committee after the Chairman had introduced Mr. H. P. M. Rae, president of the European Association, and Sir Bernard Hunter who addressed the meeting on the objects of the European Association and their programme of work. Mr. C. J. Hayward on behalf of the coffee planters addressed the meeting on certain aspersions cast upon the coffee planters by Mr. Newby. Mr. Hayward continued: Mr. Chairman, before starting on the agenda may I speak in the open meeting on another matter. On hearing that Mr. Newby would be present at this meeting we the coffee planters enquired on arrival here if Mr. Newby had apologised and withdrawn the offensive remarks he made against the coffee planters at the half yearly meeting of the Indian Tea Cess Committee held in Calcutta on 6th March last. We were informed that he had done so; but we find it is not the case and that he has not withdrawn and apologised for the following remarks:—"and now because the coffee planters have been restless while the tea planters have been silent through loyalty." We coffee planters of South India very strongly resent the aspersions cast on the loyalty of our community in the remarks referred to above and we now ask Mr. Newby to tender an apology and withdraw the above remark.

MR. NEWBY APOLOGISES.

Mr. Newby said "I regret that the remarks have been read in a light which has caused offence to the coffee planters and I admit that as worded they were likely to do so though that intention was not in my mind. I therefore apologise and beg to withdraw them."

The Chairman hoped that Mr. Newby would not bear them any ill will and that they would see him again in their midst and that he would give them an interesting account of the tea cess propaganda.

The Conference now went into the open meeting on the subjects discussed in the committee yesterday. Mr. Hight then withdrew his scheme in regard to the labour department with the proviso that it be left in the hands of the Central Committee. This was agreed to.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Pinches was carried by a majority of votes: "That the Central Committee's scheme of reorganisation of the U. P. A. S. I. be accepted in all its main principles including all in the subscription.

ANDHRA SPECIAL CONFERENCE

MR. SARMA'S AMENDMENT ON REFORM RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUNTUR, Aug. 18.

At the second day's sitting of the Andhra Special Conference after the resolution of loyalty, the following resolution was moved:—"As the scheme of constitutional reforms proposed by H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State is based on the unfounded assumption of the present unfitness of the Indian People for self-government and violates the principle of "self-determination" and does not even constitute a substantial step towards responsible government, this Conference is constrained to reject it."

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Surma moved an amendment to the effect that the word "reject" should be removed and that "unacceptable unless some modifications well considered by the conference were made" should be substituted. Mr. Sarma pointed out that it would be dangerous to discard the scheme totally.

Mr. Kaleswar Rao opposed the amendment. His contention was that self-determination in the case of India should be recognised as in the case of other countries.

After a heated discussion the amendment was adopted by the majority.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SALE OF AN ESTATE.

CLAIM TO BROKERAGE.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

Hormasji Rustomji Billimoria ..... Plaintiff
vs.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan ..... Defendant.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 4,250 for brokerage for negotiating the sale of property known as "Dalal Manor" belonging to Mr. D. B. Dubash and situate at Nepean Sea Road. The material facts of the case appear sufficiently from his Lordship's judgment.

Mr. W. L. Weldon with the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla with Mr. C. H. Setalwad appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said that it was admitted that in 1916 the defendant had employed the plaintiff in the capacity of a broker. It was admitted that he went to the plaintiff's house and asked him to introduce him to the vendor, Mr. Dubash, that negotiations proceeded upon that and ended on 8th September, 1916, in an agreement to sell the property for Rs. 2,12,500. It was further admitted that the bargain was completed. On those admissions it was perfectly clear that the plaintiff would be entitled to brokerage in the absence of any definite agreement as to the amount. The sole ground of defence was that the defendant only intended, at any rate, to pay the plaintiff brokerage plus a present, if he got the property at what he considered a cheap price. He thought Rs. 2,12,500 was a very stiff price and absolutely declined to pay a penny more than half the costs of the conveyance. The defence rested upon the fact that at the meeting of the 8th of September, when an agreement was entered into in the form of two letters, a proposal by the vendor and an acceptance by the defendant, drafted by Mr. F. E. Dinsha, the plaintiff consented to forego any remuneration whatever from the defendant. It was also said that the plaintiff was thereby estopped, since the defendant would certainly not have completed the bargain, had he known that the plaintiff meant to insist upon his brokerage. The agreement proceeded that the plaintiff must have known that and, therefore, though it better to relinquish his claim upon the defendant and make sure of the very substantial sum of Rs. 4,000 and odd from the vendor, Mr. Dubash, rather than by insisting on his rights against the defendant to cause the bargain to go off altogether. The case really lay in a nutshell and depended upon the answer to a question of fact, viz., did the plaintiff on the 8th of September, 1916, consent to release the defendant from any obligations to pay him brokerage? If not it was clear that the plaintiff must succeed. It would not, however, follow that he would be entitled to the brokerage he claimed. That again would depend very largely upon whether as a fact the defendant when he employed the plaintiff as a broker in the transaction had agreed to pay him the customary rate of brokerage prevailing amongst estate-brokers in the city. In the absence of any such agreement it would be a question, whether the plaintiff was entitled to rely upon any such custom or whether the amount of his remuneration would not have to be determined as upon a "quantum meruit."

As to the first question his Lordship held that the evidence showed that the plaintiff did not abandon his right to brokerage at the hands of the defendant.

NOT A REAL ESTATE-BROKER.

On the admitted facts and the failure to prove relinquishment of his right by the plaintiff that right, whatever it was, survived. The next question was what was the plaintiff entitled to? He could not rely upon the alleged custom of the city governing the remuneration of estate-brokers. Doubtless there was such a custom, just as there was a custom fixing the brokerage of exchange and other brokers. But even if that would be enforceable in the case of every sale of real estate, which was extremely questionable, his Lordship thought that it was clear that it ought not to be applied to a person, who, like the plaintiff, was in no sense a real estate-broker. It was very right that a custom of that kind should be observed among those whose whole business was broking and whose transactions were daily and continuous. Even so where a real estate was sold it was plain that there were many instances in which the broker was remunerated on a much lower rate than the customary. That, too, his Lordship thought, was in accordance with reason and common sense. It might very well be that less real trouble and exertion were needed to bring about a sale of a motor car worth Rs. 5,000, and there was no reason for holding that the greater trouble and exertion should be deemed to be amply remunerated by a payment of Rs. 250 and the less trouble and exertion should be thought to be entitled to a remuneration of Rs. 2,00,000. Considering what brokers actually did in cases of that kind such remuneration would be monstrously out of proportion to the value of the services rendered, still where estate-brokers carried on that business and no others they would ordinarily understand that, being employed, implied the acceptance by their employers of the custom. Although in many cases of sales of large properties they would cheerfully consent to a reduction of the customary brokerage by special agreement, in the absence of such special agreement they would certainly be in a strong position if they demanded the full customary rate. The plaintiff was not an estate-broker. He appeared to trade on his close intimacy with princes and other wealthy persons, to procure them what they wanted, whether it be a motor car or a bungalow. His Lordship was certain that there was no agreement, as the plaintiff alleged, that no matter what the price might be, the defendant would have to pay him two per cent. upon it for his services.

His Lordship then dealt with the evidence as to the trouble and the service the plaintiff took and rendered in this transaction, and held that the plaintiff had not exercised the least influence either upon the mind of Mr. Dubash or that of the defendant. From the moment they met they appeared to have arranged their own terms and that they would have done had the plaintiff been at the other side of India. The plaintiff was not a regular broker to such an extent as would entitle him to fall back upon the market custom of earning the remuneration of such agents. He had already been paid Rs. 4,000 and odd by Mr. Dubash. Putting the plaintiff's claim then on the ground really of "quantum meruit", his Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff would be handsomely remunerated by Rs. 1,000.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree for Rs. 1,000 with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

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APPELLATE SIDE.

A VICTIM OF PROSECUTIONS.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL AND TRANSFER.

(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

Nusserwanji Framji Marker v. The King-Emperor.

This was an application against the decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Nasik. The Sessions Judge had passed an order directing under section 87, Criminal Procedure Code, the publication of a proclamation requiring the petitioner to appear in his Court on the 12th September, 1918.

The petitioner was charged with criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts in respect of two sums of Rs. 103 and Rs. 425 alleged to have been committed in 1912, when the petitioner was connected with the Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society, Limited.

The petitioner was released on bail on the 29th October, 1917, the bail bond requiring him to attend the Magistrate's and Sessions Courts. The prosecution was started in June, 1917, and the case was not ready for trial by the Sessions Court till July. 1918, on the 9th of which month, the case was posted up for trial by the Sessions Judge. On that date the applicant attended the Court with a pleader specially engaged from Bombay, but the Sessions Judge was unable to proceed with the trial owing to the absence of accused No. 2. The petitioner remained in Nasik with his pleader till 11th July and the case was adjourned to the 5th August, 1918. The petitioner then became ill with bacillary dysentery and was under the treatment of Dr. A. C. Rebello; and on the evening of the 3rd August caused his pleader to send a medical certificate given by Dr. Rebello to the Sessions Judge, and to intimate to him that he was unable to attend the Court owing to his illness. The petitioner on his getting ill, shifted temporarily from the fifth floor of a building in which he lived to a lodging house where he could receive more care and attention.

JUDGE'S OBSERVATIONS.

The Sessions Judge refused to give effect to the medical certificate, observing:—

"In the Sessions Court the case was adjourned from the 9th July to the 5th August owing to the absence of the accused No. 2 who had not been through inadvertence sent from the Yerowda Jail, where he was undergoing a term of imprisonment. On the morning of the 5th August, Mr. Godinho, Marker's pleader, sent me a medical certificate signed by one A. C. Rebello to the effect that the accused was suffering from bacillary dysentery. I held that such a letter was not an appearance and ordered that a warrant should be issued directing the arrest of the accused Marker and his production before me on the 7th August. Yesterday a telegram was received from the police officer sent to execute the warrants by the Public Prosecutor to the effect that Marker was not at his address. This morning the Public Prosecutor received a full report from Head Constable Shinde. Its purport is that Shinde went to Marker's house to execute the warrant, but Marker was not there. On inquiring from the neighbours the Head Constable learnt that Marker had been at his house the preceding day and had received visitors. But on the morning of Shinde's visit he had gone out and had not returned. This proves clearly that Marker is not too ill to attend this Court. The reason why he went out of his house yesterday morning is also easily explained. His pleader, Mr. Akut, on learning that I had issued a warrant telegraphed on the 5th August to Marker. Profiting by this information he left the house. I have heard Mr. Akut on Marker's behalf. Mr. Akut has produced another medical certificate. But as it is signed by the same Rebello, it adds no weight to the first. It is clear that if Marker can walk out of his house when he hears that the police are coming, he is not too ill to attend his trial here. If he is unwilling to be tried by me, it is open to him to apply to the High Court for a transfer. But I cannot allow him to abscond with impunity. Having reason to believe that Marker has absconded or is concealing himself, so that my warrant cannot be executed I hereby direct under section 87, Criminal Procedure Code, the publication of a written proclamation requiring him to appear at 11 a.m. on the 12th September in the Nasik Sessions Court."

ALLEGED BIAS OF SESSIONS JUDGE.

It was urged on behalf of the petitioner that he was a resident of Bombay and had no place of aboda at Nasik, and would be greatly hampered and embarrassed in the making of his defence, unless he was released on bail. The petitioner had for the last six years been the victim of civil litigation and several prosecutions at the hands of the complaints in all of which he had always punctually attended and always been successful. The petitioner belonged to a highly connected family and his health being extremely poor, the detention in custody as an under-trial prisoner would do him serious harm. The petitioner apprehended that the Sessions Judge had conceived a bias against him. Their Lordships would therefore set aside the order of the Sessions Judge and would admit him to bail and grant a notice to show cause why the case should not be transferred from the Court of the Sessions Judge at Nasik, for trial by some other Court.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments rejected the application.

Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

KALTABAZAR POLITICAL OUTRAGE CASE.

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA. Aug. 18.

The Dacca Special Tribunal is engaged in hearing a case against Hari Chaitanya who was arrested in connection with the Kaltabazar political outrage. The Public Prosecutor in opening the case said that on the 15th June last Mr. Wardle, Superintendent of Police, on receiving certain information regarding some suspicious persons, raided a house at Kaltabazar and there two unknown persons opened fire on the police. The police also returned fire; in the course of the scuffle two police officers were seriously wounded and also two anarchists one of whom died on the spot. Two wounded police officers died later on and also the wounded anarchist. The Public Prosecutor further alleged that Hari Chaitanya, the accused, was arrested on the spot and was one of the conspirators whose object was to wage war against the King and to collect arms and ammunitions. It has been further alleged that 3 pistols, a large quantity of ammunitions, and revolutionary and cipher writings were found in the house hired by Hari Chaitanya.

Charges under section 121A, 122 I.P.C. 19F. 20 of the Arms Act and 25A of the Defence of India Act with 120B I.P.C. were framed against the accused who pleaded not guilty.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF AUGUST, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

2-18-1136-15—Wadia G & Co., Mahomed Haji Aboo v. Khatubai & ors. Payne & Co., Little & Co., Surveyer & Co. Part heard.

8-18-1237-16—Bhimji & Co., Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya v. The Bombay Baroda & Central India Ry. Co., Craw B & Co.

4-18-1038-17—Little & Co., The Great Indian Peninsula Ry. Co. v. Ramchandra Jaggonath, Manilal & Kher.

5-18-53-17—Payne & Co., Kasheram Bhagwandas v. Messrs Bruel & Co. a firm, Captain & V.

6-18-209-14—Madh K & Ch., Navivahoo widow v. Ratanbai widow, Hiralal T & Co.

7-18-205-18—M B Chothia, Nanchand Gulabchand a firm & anr v. Balabhai Devchand a firm Bhai K & Gir.

1-18-678-17— and 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors, Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & Gir, Manchershaw & N. Matubhai J & M, Little & Co., Payne & Co.

9-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & anr, Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

935-17—Mulla & Mulla Vadanji Keshowji v. Dossa Visram, Bhaishanker K & G.

216-17—Ard H D & Co., Jalbhoy Pestonji Virji v. Messrs Pulee & Co. a firm, Dharamsi & Co.

857-17—Little & Co., Mathuradas Vallabhdas & anr v. Mofatlal Gagalbhai & Co a firm, Edg G W & Co.

949-17—Little & Co., Ralli Brothers a firm v Kanji Pradhan a firm, Bhai K & Gir

783-17—In person, Gulam Hoosein Peerbhoy v. Ebrahim Nanji Matu J & M.

227-16—Payne & Co., Bai Kesirbai alias Ramabai widow v. Kallianji Koreji, Tyabji D & Co.

1058-17—Dubash & Co., Malash & Jeewanji Kodorji a firm v. Pratapchand Valaji Vachha & Co.

744-17—Tyabji D & Co., Narayen Balaji Bhaleres v. Mahadeo Sonaji Jahagirdhar, Amin & Desai.

376-17—Shroff & D. Karsondas Kalidas Jatha v. Messrs. Kalidas Dharamsi & Co. a firm & ors. Edgelow G W & Co., Bhai K & Co.

259-16—Bhai K & Gir, Dayabhai Tapidas & ors v. Khimji Walji & anr.

780-17—Mulla & Mulla, B N Lang v. Monghibai widow, Manchershaw & N.

1036-17—Jehangir & Seervai, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors, Mans H M & Co., Edg, G W & Co., Jehangir & S, Little & Co.

383-17—Mulla & M, Abba Haji Mahomed v. Lalji Doongersey & ors. Dharamsi & Co., Rustomji & G, Madhowji K & Ch, Dik Dh & P.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

Re 517-99—Edgelow G W & Co., Mahomed Ibrahim bin Goolam H Handandy.

396-13—Edgelow G W & Co., J B Ashburner & ors v. C R Ashburner & ors.

Re G & Wards Act—Khanderao L & M, Khatizabai widow.

ADJOURNED PETITIONS.

T & I J—Manicklal and K, In Re Petition for L/A of Goculdas Dharamsey deceased v. Bai Gangabai alias Hirabai widow Petitioner, Yachha and Co., Merwanji K & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

704—17—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Hawabai Framji Petit v. The Official Assignee of Bombay & anr.

706-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Hawabai Framji Petit v. The Official Assignee of Bombay & anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

397-16—Pandia and Co., Vithaldas Narrayan & ors v. Schroder Smidt & Co. Ld., Little & Co., Part heard, 16-8-18.

SHORT CAUSES.

863-18—Marwanji K & Co., Khujesta Khursetji & Co. a firm v Permanand Oodhavdas & ors.

907-18—Captain and V, Ezekiel Shemtobe David v. Ezekiel Jeddah, Mirza M & M

LONG CAUSE

549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulla & M, Part heard, 9-8-18.

SHORT CAUSE.

655-18—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsee Assoo & Co. a firm v. Messrs Kaikhusroo Hirjibai Printer & Co. a firm Dastur & Co.

AGRICUTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

There was good rain during the week in Savantvadi, Thana and parts of Satara, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur, very slight rain in Gujarat and Kathiawar and slight to fair elsewhere in the Presidency proper. More rain is urgently needed in almost all districts. Sowing is retarded in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kanara and the East Deccan. Transplantation of rice continues in parts of the Konkan, Poona and Belgaum. Standing crops were slightly damaged by insects in parts of Panch Mahals and are withering in parts of Panch Mahals, Kaira, the Deccan Karnatak, Kathiawar, Bhroda and Rewa Kantha. In the same areas and in Ahmedabad the scarcity of fodder is being felt. Agricultural stock is sufficient but cattle are deteriorating in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira and Rewa Kantha. Supply of water for drinking is generally sufficient. Prices of foodgrains have slightly risen in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 10th August 1918, is published for general information:—

Bombay City 10; Ahmedabad District 1; Panch Mahals District 2; Kaira District 7; Broach District.—Broach City 3; and other places 48; Surat District 2; West Khandesh District 45; Thana District 5; Satara District 72; Nasik District 12; Poona District 10; Sholapur District 13; Belgaum District 12; Bijapur District 66; Karachi District.—Karachi City 3; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States Akalkote State 8; Satara Country States 54; Akalkote State 8; Satara State.—Mandvi 1; and other places 1; Kathiawar and other places 69. Total 476.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SUIT ON A POST DATED CHEQUE.

NEEDY TRADER AND UNSCRUPULOUS LENDER.

Dipchand Panalal v. 1. Ramdas Krishna, 2 Narandas Sunderji, 3. Ahmed Haji Adam.

(Before his Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.)

On 1st May 1918, the first defendant drew a cheque for rupees 1,795-4-0 on the Allahabad Bank in favour of the second defendant and dated it as on 8th May, 1918. The second defendant being in need of moneys negotiated it in favour of the plaintiff, a Marwadi money lender and obtained cash from him. On the due date the cheque was dishonoured by nonpayment and plaintiff pressed the second defendant for payment. The third defendant was therefore induced to pass a writing of suretyship whereby he agreed to make good the amount of the cheque in the event of the moneys not being paid by 12th May. The plaintiff there after accepted from the second defendant alone another cheque for an equal amount drawn in the Bank of Bombay and dated 21st May 1918. Along with this cheque defendant 2 gave another cheque for Rs. 182-12-0, as a bonus or premium for renewing the previously given cheque. On presentment, the cheque for Rs. 182-12-0 was honoured but not the one for the larger amount. The plaintiff now filed this suit for recovery of the amount as due under the first cheque drawn upon the Allahabad Bank.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiff while the first and third defendants were represented by Mr. K. K. Suntoke and Mr. S. A. Shete respectively.

The first defendant contended that the second cheque having been accepted as a novatio of the first, he was no longer liable while the third claimed to be discharged from liability on the ground that the principal debtor having been discharged by the plaintiff in respect of the first cheque, he also, as surety, was released from his obligation. The second defendant pleaded that the suit against him was premature, plaintiff having agreed to wait for at least three months for encashment of his cheque.

The suit was decreed against the second defendant alone. The following is the judgment delivered by the Acting Chief Judge.

JUDGMENT.

Plaintiff is a Marwadi money-lender, more refined looking in exterior than the ordinary Marwadi but similar to him in all other respects and ways, and his equal in screwing out moneys from his needy clients, who too are of a superior class to those mill-hands and other poor labourers who resort to the Golwadia tribe. Defendants 1 and 2 are needy merchants, who trade on borrowed capital, and are as a rule in a chronic state of monetary difficulty, and hence entirely dependant on such unscrupulous individuals as the plaintiff. Defendant 2 is the brother of the much-advertised Roy Sampat, a familiar name in this Court, and is as intelligent and resourceful as him.

The suit in hand typifies the mode of dealing adopted by these two brothers. Defendant 1 is a friend of defendant 2, and is in the habit of drawing post dated cheques well knowing that there are no funds with the Bank to honour them. He accommodated defendant 2 with a cheque Exhibit 1 for Rs. 1,795/4/0 on the Allahabad Bank on 1st May 1918, dating it 8th. Defendant 2 wanted to raise moneys on it, so that he took it to plaintiff, in whose favour he endorsed it. Plaintiff paid him moneys on it Rs. 1,455 cash, and the balance by an adjustment of prior accounts between them. On 8th May, naturally the cheque could not be honoured, and therefore plaintiff asked for a surety. Defendant 2 gave defendant 3 as his surety. Defendant 3 is a firewood merchant, and seems to have been a victim to the intelligence and trade lager de main of defendant 2, by whom, though defendant 3 denies it, bright business prospects were dangled before his eyes. By his surety bond (exhibit A) dated 8th May defendant 3 undertook to pay the cheque amount himself if it was not paid by the 12th May. Defendant 2 thus managed to get a lease of credit for 4 days more. About this time he settled some outstanding accounts of his brother with plaintiff and passed him three hundis (exhibit B) jointly with him for Rs. 600, Rs. 1,200, Rs. 600, dated 15th may) payable after certain periods, and a cheque (exhibit C) for Rs. 2,375 dated 13th May, over his own signature but really in satisfaction of his brother's debts. On 18th May plaintiff had to leave Bombay in consequence of his mother's death, and he was dunning defendant 2 for payment. Defendant 2 thereupon met him and induced him to accept a cheque for the identical amount, drawn by him, on the Bombay Bank, post-dated the 21st (exhibit 2.)

The reason why plaintiff was induced to accept Exhibit 2 in place of Exhibit 1 was that he was paid Rs. 182-12-0 by way of a bonus. The cheque on the Bank of Bombay was presented on or about 5th June along with the cheque for Rs. 182-12-0. The latter was honoured, the former dishonoured. Under these circumstances, plaintiff falls back on the original cheque Exhibit 1 and sues defendants 1, 2 as the drawer and indorser thereof, and defendant 3 as the surety. All of them plead satisfaction.

PLAINTIFF SITS TIGHT ON CANCELLED CHEQUE.

Plaintiff admits almost all the above facts but says that by taking Exhibit 2, he did not release defendants from liability under Exhibit 1 (Section 82 (b) Negotiable Instruments Act) but took it merely as a collateral security. I do not think so. I think that the agreement between plaintiff and defendant 2 was that the cheque (exhibit, 1) was to be returned, and that plaintiff failed to carry out the agreement and sat tight on the cheque. Defendant 2's letters to him leave no doubt of that fact. The consideration for doing so was the bonus of Rs. 182-12-0. Defendant 2 says he gave it as interest adding other sundry amounts, usually charged by plaintiff in advance for about 3 months on the cheque amount. Plaintiff says he took it in part settlement of his account with defendant 2's brother. Plaintiff has been unable to substantiate that story and prove it to my satisfaction. His account book has been written up for this suit.

NEW CHEQUE GIVEN AS A NOVATIO.

The facts therefore stand thus that on 18th May, plaintiff took Exhibit 2 in lieu of Exhibit 1 and thus discharged all parties liable on it. The subsequent cheque Exhibit 2 was dishonoured. Does this revive his original cause of action on cheque Exhibit 1 If the transaction had not been complicated by the acceptance of Rs. 182-12-0, as a consideration for cancelling Exhibit 1 and accepting Exhibit 2 possibly there would have been something in the contention, but as it is, I think under Sections 62, 63 of the Contract Act, a new contract or cheque was substituted for the old one, which was treated as discharged, so that the debt represented by Exhibit 1 merged into that represented by Exhibit 2, and a suit based on Exhibit 1 would not lie.

As for defendant 3, I do find that the consideration for Exhibit A was a good consideration, but as the substitution referred to above discharges his principal, it would discharge the surety too.

CLAIM DECREED AGAINST DEFENDANT 2.

Technically thus, defendant 2, along with the other defendants stands discharged, but in the course of his evidence, he admits the claim, but pleads prematurity of suit. He alleges that when he gave Exhibit 2 he had distinctly told plaintiff that he shall have to wait for encashment thereof till such time as he could collect his funds and put them in the Bank, which may happen in a week or in 3 months. It is 3 months to-day and there are no funds there. It is against the provisions of Section 92 of the Evidence Act, to allow such an oral agreement to be pleaded or proved. (See Ramji v. Oghurnath Chatterjee 2 Calcutta Weekly Notes page 188; A T. S. A. Chetty V. S. V. V. Nadar I.L.R. 39 Madras 129 at page 132.) Therefore the cheque Exhibit 2 being given and on presentment being dishonoured, the alleged oral agreement would not bar a suit. Further, the agreement even if allowed to be proved is of such a vague and uncertain nature that no Court would enforce it. Under the circumstances I do not think it just or equitable to drive plaintiff to a separate suit on Exhibit 2 to which if and when instituted, defendant 2 could have no defence, the alleged 3 months having expired by to-day. I therefore see no hardship on defendant 2 in decreeing this suit against him in spite of his technical discharge from liability on Exhibit 1.

The suit was accordingly dismissed against the first and third defendants and decreed against the second, with costs.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CHEATING.

THREE MARWADIS CHARGED.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Rao Saheb Raghunathrao Tawde of the C. I. D., charged (1) Narayandas Ramdas, (2) Ramkuvar Ranglal and (3) Bhurilal Kaluram, all Marwadis, with forgery and with cheating Phulchand Mathradas of the firm of Pandamchand Bhuramal, Commission Agents, in respect of Rs. 1,100. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai appeared for the first accused, and Superintendent Sullivan, of the C. I. D., prosecuted.

It was stated for the prosecution that on December 28th the complainant received a consignment of 61 bags of cumin seed from the firm of Ramnarayan Ranglal of Udai in Jaipur State, but as the market price was low the goods were not sold. The first accused called upon him on January 20, calling himself as Mohanlal, and presented a letter to him. It was stated to have been written by the firm of Ramnarayan Ranglal, in which it was mentioned that the bearer of the letter was the brother of the head of the firm, that the complainant should pay the sale proceeds of the 61 bags of cumin seed to Mohanlal and that Mohanlal should be advanced any amount of money he might require. The accused and his companion passed that night at the firm's place and on the next morning he borrowed Rs. 300 and on the pretext of making some purchases went out to see the consignment of seeds. The accused told the complainant on the third day that he could not sell the consignment as the price was too low, and asked for an advance of Rs. 1,500 against it as he wanted to go out of Bombay. The complainant, however, offered to pay Rs. 1,000, including the Rs. 300 already paid, on his being properly identified as the representative of Ramnarayan's firm. The complainant then wired to Udai making enquiries and received a reply that Mohanlal was in Bombay and that he might be paid the amount, Mohanlal was paid Rs. 1,100, on January 25. The complainant received a letter c nJanuary 30th, purporting to have been written by Ramnarayan stating that Rs. 1,100, had been credited to his account.

ACCUSED ARRESTED.

On February 6th, Ramnarayan wired to the complainant that he had neither sent his brother Mohanlal to Bombay nor had the latter received any money. A complaint was then made to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., and Mr. Raghunathrao after making enquiries in the matter arrested the three accused. It was then ascertained that the second accused was the first accused's brother, the third accused a friend of both, and that they had hatched a plot to cheat the complainant. It was also stated that the letter which the first accused had presented to the complainant was a forgery; and that they had managed to intercept the telegrams sent by the complainant to Ramnarayan and concocted the replies which were supposed to have been sent by Ramnarayan.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

V. M. C. A. NATIONAL EMERGENCY FUND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON. Aug. 21.

The Lieut.-Governor presided over a meeting held last night to inaugurate the Y. M. C. A. National Emergency Fund in Burma. His Honour spoke of the excellent work done by the Council in various theatres of war as well as at different local centres and appealed to the public for liberal and generous support. His Honour gave a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Fund. Of twelve lakhs rupees required to b eraised in 1918 in India, Burma is asked to contribute one lakh. An anonymous donor donated Rs. 5,000 for building a hut in Mesopotamia to be called the Burma Hut.

With the sum of Rs. 2,25,146 received yesterday at Moulmein through the War Loan special train the total figure reached since 6th August to date on which the scheme started, is over thirty-five lakhs.

MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS AND THE S.P.C.A.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Municipal bullocks do not appear to be well cared for. To-day at 1 p.m. the writer saw two bullocks yoked to a Municipal cart which was numbered E E M R/A-29, standing near the officers' quarters at Marine Lines. One of the bullocks had a sore neck which it was shuddering to behold. Flies were tormenting the creature and its whole body appeared in a filthy condition. It hardly appeared to have been washed. Why are these animals not taken to be washed at the sea? And why is the sore part left to rot and the animal put to torment? The other day a corporator suggested that those who complained about filth accumulation near their doors should prosecute the Municipality and the desired effect would be instantaneously produced. I commend this suggestion to the notice of the S. P. C. A. and ask them to to adopt it in reference to the Municipal bullock with sore neck and I have no doubt it will rouse the sense of duty towards these hard-worked animals of the Municipality. By the by, why does not the Municipality adopt the newly-devised yoke which does not create sore necks? If some of our City Fathers are yoked to Municipal carts and made to work as these animals are, we should soon see the state of existing things materially altered.—Yours, etc.,

X.

MATHOL'S APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY.

"RANGOON TIMES" ON THE ALLEGED HARSH TREATMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 20.

An appeal is being made to the Lieut.-Governor for clemency in the case of Mathol, the Dutch subject, sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment for concealment of enemy assets.

Commenting on the existence of a feeling that Mathol has been harshly treated "The Rangoon Times" says that the feeling does more credit to the hearts of those who entertain it than to their head. The neutral firms are able to make large profits in British Empire and are free from responsibility of their assistants doing I.D.F., duties or being called on to join the I.A.R.O. In their characteristic desire to be fair, even generous, to others the British nation is often unfair to itself and its own interests.

A EUROPEAN LADY'S SUICIDE

A CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Yesterday forenoon at 10-30 a European lady residing at No. 8, Waterloo Street, with her husband Mr. W. B. Monk, was found dead with a bullet wound in her head and a five chambered revolver lying by her side on the floor. The deceased, who was about 44 years old, had been married about 19 years and there is a son who is being educated in England. It is stated that at about 10-30 a.m. on Monday, when Mr. Monk was putting on his hat to go to office, his wife shouted out something and immediately afterwards he heard the report of a revolver shot. He ran into the dining room whence he heard the report and found his wife lying motionless on the floor. Near her side was a five-chambered revolver and her mouth was bleeding and charred with gunpowder. A wound was observed at the back of her head through which the bullet had passed. The police surgeon examined the dead body, which was removed to the Morgue for post-mortem.

NATIONAL SERVICE BUREAU.

We have received the following for publication:—

The National Service Bureau which is one of the five committees under the War Purposes Board, has now moved into the office of the New Customs House Building, Ballard Pier. The work of the National Service Bureau has hitherto been hampered for want of a place in which volunteers for work could be interviewed. This difficulty is now at an end. The premises and equipment are ready. The committee and staff are waiting to be utilised by all members of the community who wish to give part or the whole of their time to the service of the Empire. The need for workers, voluntary and paid, is likely to become more and more urgent. The hour is past when any man or woman can be content to pass his or her time in any essential occupation. Vacancies of every kind will be, and already have been communicated to the National Service Bureau, which is therefore in a position to give varied and valuable advice. The office hours are 10 a.m., to 1 p.m., or between 3 and 5 p.m., by special appointment.

A branch of the National Service Bureau has been opened at Poona at the Y.W.C.A. Hall. Office hours, Tuesday and Fridays from 10 a.m., to 1 p.m. The Poona Bureau is in close communication with all Government Departments and is willing to receive applications for various vacancies. Other than Government employees are also applying to the Poona Bureau for women war workers for a variety of employments, and women and men willing to serve in any capacity should communicate with the Hon. Secretary at the Y.W.C.A. Hall.

FOODSTUFFS CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

The matters discussed by the Foodstuffs Conference here during the past two days included the question of arrangements for the traffic for the provinces where deficiency exists, reducing cross traffic, and providing regular telegraphic information. Reports were read showing that part of the United Provinces, all Rajputana, part of Central India, northern portion of the Bombay Presidency, and parts of the Deccan and Madras would be specially in need of supplies while stocks were plentiful in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and promised well in the Central Provinces.



BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Cinema at 6-30 p.m., and Howitt-Phillips Co., in "A Tale of Two Cities" at 9-30.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

Howitt-Phillips Co., Matinee at 5 p.m. "East Lynne" and Night at 9-30 "A Tale of Two Cities."

Cricket: Parsi Gymkhana v. Friends' Union C. C., Kennedy Sea Face. Hindu Gymkhana, v. Wilson College Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face. Bombay Gymkhana v. Willingdon Sports Club, Esplanade "Maidan."

Mrs. Besant's public lecture on the "special Congress," Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Aug. 25.

Cricket: Hindu Gymkhana v. Poona H. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.

Cinema at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Mails for Muscat, Bushire, Bunder-abbas, Henjam, Linga, Charbar, Dubai, Gwadur and Bahrain will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

Postal Holiday.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 8.30 Howitt Phillips Co.

Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 4, 6, 8, and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 9-15 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	16 35
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 35
Poona Mail	11 30	14.45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 50	21 35

BAND AT R. B YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/12th G. I. P. Rv. Rifles (T. D. F.), will play this evening, at 6-15 p.m.

S. S. UNION DADAR.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union Dadar, by Mr. R. B. Joshi, in the Dadar English School Hall, at 5 p.m., (S. T.) on Sunday next on "Arya Samaj and its work."

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

Under the auspices of the above Mission, in the Popular Lecture series organised by it, Mrs. K. Naique will read *Puran* to-morrow, at 8-30 p.m. in the Ghadiali Hall, Tram Terminus, Parel.

C.-K. PRABHU LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the League will be held on Sunday at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) in the New English School when the annual report will be read and elections of the office bearers for the new year will be held.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The 5th weekly meeting of the above society will be held in the Office Hall on Sunday at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.) when Professor P. A. Wadia will deliver a lecture on "Selfishness—National & Individual."

GLORIA CHURCH.

The Very Revd. Fr. L. C. Pera acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 2,000 from Mrs. Amelia E. Duarte to defray the expenses of the main altar of the above Church in memory of her husband, the late Robert M. Duarte of Guirim, Goa.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mrs. Annie Besant will deliver a lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72 Apollo Street, Fort) to-day at 8-30 a.m., (S. T.) on "World-Wide Theosophy."

The lecture is open to the members only and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BRAHMO-PASNA DAY.

To-day being the foundation day of the Brahmo-pasana revived by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Bengal there will be a public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m., when Messrs. Mookerji, Manohar and Vaidya will address the meeting.

LATE MR S. M. ALVARES.

The 8th of August being the first anniversary of the death of Mr. Salvador Miguel Alvares of Poona, pensioner of the British Government, a Requiem High Mass was celebrated at Parra, Goa, offered by his sorrowful wife and children. The service was very impressive. After the ceremony the priests and the whole congregation proceeded in procession to the cemetery and blessed the grave. In Memoriam cards with photographs especially prepared for the occasion were distributed in the church. Besides the above R. H. Mass, there were over forty to fifty celebrated on the same day in Goa and elsewhere given in honour of the deceased by his numerous friends and relations.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Wednesday, the 28th August, 1918, being Gokul Astami or Janmastami will be observed as a Post Office Holiday. All Post Offices on that day will observe the same working hours as on Sundays. The Telegraph Branches of combined offices will remain open as usual on that day.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO SPECIAL CONGRESS.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held, under the auspices of the Bombay National Union, at Hirabag on Wednesday to elect delegates to the forthcoming special session of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Annasaheb Nene presiding. Seth Maoji Govindji, Mr. Gosavi, Pleader, Mr. V. G. Vijapurkar, Mr. Lalit, Mr. Bhagvat, Dr. Savarkar, L.M. & S., (Nat) and Dr. Ketkar L.M. & S., were among those who addressed the meeting. About 175 delegates were elected on the spot and the President was given powers to add to the number, Besides the resolution electing delegates the following two resolutions were also passed unanimously.

I. That this meeting calls upon its delegates to stick to the principles of the Congress-League Scheme and not to vote in favour of any modifications in the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme which would not include those principles, viz (1) Fiscal autonomy; (2) Power of the purse both in the Provincial and the central Government, and (3) the substantial i.e., four-fifths elected majority in the Imperial as well as Provincial Legislative Councils.

II. That this meeting requests Babu Surendranath Banerjea, the Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha and other Moderate leaders to attend the special session of the Congress in spite of their alleged differences of opinion, as in the opinion of this meeting their abstention from the Congress will be suicidal to the National Cause which they have been hitherto supporting. This meeting further authorises the President to communicate this resolution to the above mentioned moderate leaders.

BOXING FOR BOMBAY.

ON N. S. C. LINES.

Bombay is promised some big boxing shows in the near future, for Mr. Albert E. Fleming, a famous promoter of glove combats, has just arrived from South Africa and is negotiating for a theatre at which to hold shows. Mr. Fleming's father was one of the founders of the National Sporting Club, London, the British headquarters of boxing and the premier sporting club of the world. He was one of the pioneers of the modern art which has elevated the sport and done away with the bad old days when men fought with bare knuckles. His son has followed in his footsteps and will give programmes in this city strictly on N. S. C. lines, as he had done so successfully in Africa.

It was Mr. Albert Fleming who "discovered" Sandow and matched him with the previous champion strong men "Cyclops" and Samson. On the occasion of Sandow beating these champions, the judges were the late Marquis of Queensberry and Lord de Clifford. He learnt boxing under Professor Kennedy, light-weight champion of that time, and fencing under the great master, Professor Terry. It was at the latter sport that he excelled, only losing one combat (to Capt. St. John Spencer) out of some two hundred. As a showman Mr. Fleming has also been connected with London theatrical enterprises. He promises Bombay some good, clean boxing contests between the very best men available and invites the attendance of ladies. In London the noble art is becoming increasingly popular among the fair sex and, run as Mr. Fleming runs them, boxing matches were for the first time largely patronised by ladies in Johannesburg and Durban. As it is hoped to obtain the very best talent available in India, boxers should without delay write to Mr. Fleming, Watson's Hotel, Bombay, stating age, weight and record, and if possible enclosing a photograph.

SATURDAY'S POONA RACES.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Helford 9-10, First Flier 9-3, One 9-0, Aboukir 8-11, Thunder 8-9, Calder Vale 8-4, Brendan 8-1, Cyanite 7-13, Buskin 7-12, Baronvale 7-12, Francis Armand 7-10, Matchlock 7-9, We Two 7-5 Bright Bird 6-7.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Irish Recruit 9-7, Screamer 9-7, William The Beau 9-4, Dunskey 8-13, All Silk 8-8, Black Kite 8-6, Athlete 8-4, Laveco 7-3, Rueful 8-3, St. Bawn 8-1, Orloff 8-1, May Boy 8-1, Philanthropist 7-13, Our Day 7-10, Gladiator 7-9, Margreen 7-8, Vidi 7-3,

THE YERRAWDA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Anthracite 9-12, Forfeit Lass 9-10, Bandit 9-0, Miss Rollestone 8-12, Happy Bird 8-12, Loxwood 8-10, Bellicose 8-5, Waynflete 8-5, Fire Finch 8-4, Black Kite 8-3, Tollendal 7-9, Cicatrix 7-5, Matchless Maud 7-4, Glass Rock 7-3, Dorian 7-0.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Birthday Clothes 9-9, Penny Pie 9-7, Dyna 9-4, Servian 9-2, Merry Mabel 9-1, Miss Rich 9-0, Cherry and Black 8-13, Fine Trout 8-10, Claim A 8-8, Byculla 8-6, Renette 8-5, Krasavichik 8-3, Mametz 8-3, Johnnie H. 8-1, Meridian 8-0, Symptoms 7-8, Tommy Atkins 7-7, Lucky Queen 7-5, Landslip 7-2, Gay Lad 6-7, Jennie Cree 6-7.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Aubrey 10-12, Maiden Palm 8-10, Bahadur 8-10, Black Stone 8-7, Bally Apple 8-2, Beauty Spot 8-2, Esme 7-12, Amphitryon 7-12, Sugar Palm 7-10, Soondri 7-5.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Collingwood 9-12, Kayid 9-8, Ruby Mine 9-2, White Silk, 9-1, Beyrut 8-13, Durban 8-12, Red Cross 8-8, Ace of Royals 8-6, Nawabzada 8-2, Nassau 8-0, Nizam-ul-mulk 7-13, Tawdry 7-10, Dartmoor 7-8, Morning Light 7-7, Zuheir 7-6, Mooltan 7-4, Black Ivory 7-0, Balloon 6-12, Royal Court 6-12, Gazal 6-12, Palermo 6-11, Ajmer 6-10, Longboat 6-8, Amir Aswad 6-7, Cingalee 6-7, Rage 6-7.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

QUESTION OF PRESIDENT'S ELECTION.

INQUIRY INTO SUKHIA CASE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding when the question of the appointment of the President of the Corporation by ballot was postponed to next month. The Corporation also asked the Commissioner to submit all papers in connection with the case against Dr. Sukhia, and the costs thereof.

The Corporation resumed debate on Dr. K. E. Dadachanji's motion that the draft rules for the appointment of the President of the Corporation by ballot, submitted by the Committee of the Corporation, be approved and adopted.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, that the draft rules be approved and adopted subject to the following words from rule No. 5 being deleted "or shows the front of his ballot paper or any one after it has been duly filled in."

Mr. R. S. Navalker's motion for the postponement of the question was thrown out.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan moved an amendment to the effect that in the case of a contested election among more than two candidates the candidate who has the smallest number of votes in the first ballot should be withdrawn and another ballot be taken among the remaining candidates and so on until the number of candidates was reduced to two when the final ballot between these two should be taken.

He said the method was adopted in the University elections and was a good one. They would ascertain by this method which of the candidates had the largest number of votes.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconded.

"INDEPENDENT ELECTION IMPOSSIBLE."

Mr. R. D. Hughes said it was impossible to have an independent election as long as there was canvassing; canvassing should be discouraged and members should be left free to vote in any way they liked.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the Corporation had by a resolution condemned canvassing, as it was derogatory to the dignity of the house. He thought it was as well they expunged that resolution from the records of the Corporation. He said when Sir Pherozeshah had a voice in these matters things were done better, and merit was taken into consideration. But of late years canvassing had superseded merit, and votes were solicited and promised twenty-one months before the election, and various sorts of influence was brought to bear on the elections.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the consideration of the question be postponed until the next month.

Mr. Kurtay seconded the motion.

When the amendment was put to vote it was declared lost by one vote, and Dr. Sukhia asked for a poll. The result of the poll was that the amendment was declared carried by a majority of two votes.

Mr. S. D. Navalker moved:

MILCH CATTLE.

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is feasible to take measures for the prevention of indiscriminate and wholesale slaughter of milch cattle in the city and its suburbs, and, if so, to suggest measures for carrying out the object."

Mr. H. D. Nanavaty seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he could only report on such subjects as concerned the city, and he could not see what the resolution had to do with them. He had already too much work to do, and he could not undertake to report on the question.

The motion was lost.

Mr. S. D. Navalker then moved: "That the Committee appointed on 15th December, 1913, and reconstituted by Corporation Resolution 178 dated 6th April, 1916, to formulate a scheme for creating a centre in an isolated part of the city for the location of new milch cattle stables under Municipal supervision should request Dr. Harold H. Mann to send his suggestions in the matter at his earliest convenience and submit its report at an early date."

The proposition was carried.

SUKHIA PROSECUTION.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavaty moved:

'That the Commissioner be requested to place before the Corporation all papers in connection with the case against Dr. Sukhia and that having regard to the construction recently put on Section 422 of the Municipal Act by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Corporation are of opinion that the Commissioner would do well not to delegate his power to enter any place to any officer below the grade of the Deputy Health Officer.'

(Section 422 runs as follows:—"The Commissioner may, at any time, by day or by night, without notice or after giving such notice of his intention as shall, in the circumstances, appear to him to be reasonable, inspect any place in which any dangerous disease is reputed or suspected to exist, and take such measures as he shall think fit to prevent the spread of the said disease beyond such place.")

He said that sufficient notice ought to have been given according to the rules. The religious susceptibilities should also be observed. He thought these powers should not be handed over to such subordinates as Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

Mr. S. S. Navalker seconded, and he moved that the following words be added to the proposition after the word case "and all costs thereof."

Mr. R. S. Navalker thought that unless these powers were handed over to the subordinates they could not do anything in such matters as infectious diseases. He was against the second part of the proposition, although he supported the first part.

Mr. H. P. Mody was of the same opinion as the previous speaker.

Mr. Nanavaty then withdrew the second part of the motion, and the proposition was carried as amended.

The August agenda was then finished.

MR. S. M. EDWARDES.

BUST UNVEILED BY LORD WILLINGDON.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, performed the ceremony of unveiling the bust of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, lately Commissioner of Police, at the Head Police Office, Bombay, yesterday. His Excellency was on arrival received by Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, and Messrs. O. A. Harker and F. E. Sharp, Deputy Commissioners of Police, and inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the armed Police.

Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, requesting his Excellency to perform the ceremony, said:—It is a great pleasure to me to welcome your Excellency and you ladies and gentlemen here this evening on behalf of all ranks of my force. We are especially gratified at the fact that your Excellency visits our Headquarters, for this the first time since I have been Commissioner, on what we may call an auspicious occasion, for we are here to-day to express in a practical form the affection and esteem in which we all held the late Commissioner of Police Mr. Edwardes, inasmuch as this bust which your Excellency is unveiling to-day has been erected by subscriptions contributed by the Bombay City Police of all grades. And the force much appreciate your Excellency's kindness in performing this ceremony. As in the case of Sir Frank Souter, whose bust adorns our grounds, so in that of Mr. Edwardes, his name and fame will remain ever green, for he was deservedly popular and none knows better than I do, the interest which he took in the Force and in the welfare of all ranks and classes. Outside the Force Mr. Edwardes had so many friends that I was confronted with a real difficulty when about to issue invitations, for as you see the space at our disposal is limited. However, those who are present here this evening will, I know, echo my wish that Mr. Edwardes may soon be restored to health. It is a matter of great regret to us all that his services have been lost to this country and more particularly to this city, which he loved so dearly. I have been so closely associated with Mr. Edwardes that you will forgive my striking a personal note. Though I was "number two" for the first three years of his regime and after that away for an equal span from this Presidency, we never lost touch with each other, and even whilst on leave, and when there was still hope that he would return, we kept up a correspondence largely concerned with schemes for the betterment of the force. By his retirement therefore I am the poorer. For I have lost a friend, whose judgment, versatile talents and resourcefulness were ever at my disposal. Your Excellency, this day will ever be remembered in the annals of our force. We feel proud at being able to claim your Excellency as our guest at a time, when we know you to be overburdened with vital problems, connected with the war and the political advancement of this country. The armed Police, than which there is probably no harder-worked police unit at the present moment, are indeed proud to have had the honour of furnishing a guard. Speaking for the force as a whole I can assure your Excellency of their loyalty and their unflinching devotion to duty. Our primary function is the maintenance of law and order. We realise that prevention of crime is more important than detection. We will do our best in the future as in the past to preserve the peace and will strive to attain the ideal when crime is largely prevented because we, the servants of the public, are on the alert. I will now ask your Excellency to perform the unveiling ceremony.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.

His Excellency the Governor then unveiled the bust, and addressing Mr. Vincent and others present, said he should like to thank them very much for having given him this opportunity of paying his tribute of affection and regard to one whom he could claim as a personal friend and whose valuable services under the Bombay Government for several years he was fully aware of. As they all knew owing unfortunately to his state of health Mr. Edwardes had to give up his service under the Bombay administration, a service, which, his Excellency was sure, in future years would most probably have proved of an extremely distinguished character. (Hear, hear). Now, it was more particularly with regard to Mr. Edwardes, as Commissioner of Police, that he (his Excellency) wanted to say a very few words this evening. He had had the privilege of having his association during his service for same two or three years, and he had always felt perfect certainty that everything would go right while he was Commissioner of Police. Those were very anxious times and Mr. Edwardes dealt with them in the best manner that one could do. His Excellency thought some of those present still remembered, and perhaps some of them had forgotten, that at the beginning of the war there arose certain conditions in the first few days, when there was a likelihood of considerable panic and unrest in the city. He came down to Bombay and the first person he saw was Mr. Edwardes. The latter gave him certain advice and counsel. He (his Excellency) obviously took his advice, and the Bombay Government took action which was somewhat novel in its character. But Mr. Edwardes knew his city so well that the effect was admirable in every way and the panic and unrest quickly disappeared. (Applause). He (the speaker) wished to say in the presence of the present Commissioner of Police that he had always felt that the life of a Commissioner of Police was never a very easy one owing to the fact that they had here in Bombay an extremely cosmopolitan population to deal with. (Hear, hear). He thought it was true to say that at the time Mr. Edwardes was appointed Commissioner of Police, a better appointment could not have been made, because he knew Bombay most intimately. He (Mr. Edwardes) knew conditions in Bombay extremely well and was well aware of the manners and customs of all its people. He had qualities which they well knew; he had a quality—a very useful one—of considerable personal influence; he had a quality of courage; he had a quality of decision; and he had another quality without which very few people could do very much—a saving sense of humour. His Excellency wished to add this one word with regard to Mr. Edwardes. He knew very well that all officers and men in the Bombay City Police felt for Mr. Edwardes a real affection and regard, and the proof of it was this interesting ceremony, which he had performed this afternoon, of unveiling this bust which had been set up owing to the generosity of those who served under him. His Excellency was sure they would all wish him to express to Mr. Edwardes their feeling of deep regret that he had been forced to leave them, and their sincere hope that he would soon recover complete health and that in future he would serve his Majesty the King-Emperor in some other sphere during the rest of his life. (Applause).

CITY POLICE FORCE COMPLIMENTED.

It was very seldom that a Governor had an opportunity of addressing one of the departments who served under his administration in a more or less wholesale manner as on the present occasion. He would like on this occasion to take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Vincent, and every officer and man of the Bombay City Police for their very untiring services through the long and strenuous period of the war. (Applause). Nobody knew better than his Excellency did, the enormous accretion of work and labour that had come over the Bombay police force. Bombay had become the main centre of warlike operations in India, and owing to that there was an enormous accretion of population and particularly an enormous increase of labour population. He thought he was right in saying that the mere fact of accretion of labour necessarily meant a large influx of undesirable people, and therefore increased labour to the police force. He felt to-day a feeling of very deep satisfaction in having been able to say these few words to them that afternoon, and he sincerely hoped that when the war was over and when everything settled down, he should have a further opportunity in this wholesale manner of expressing his sincere debt of gratitude to the city police force. (Hear, hear). They might be sure of this that the Government was not unmindful of their services, though they could not tell everybody individually as much as they liked how they felt with regard to those services. But they might be perfectly sure of this that if they found their late Commissioner of Police ever anxious and desirous of the welfare and well-being of every member of the Bombay City Police force to whatever rank he belonged, they might rest assured, and he (his Excellency) said from personal experience, that their present Commissioner was as assiduous and earnest in doing everything for their welfare. (Applause). He would only say to them that he thanked them as head of the Government sincerely for their labours in the past, and he felt certain that they would continue these labours in future, and that the Bombay City Police would hold up their high record of admirable service for long years to come. (Applause).

On the conclusion of his speech, his Excellency shook hands with Superintendents Sullivan, Williamson, Meyers, Priestly, Canty, Stenson, and Jones and other senior police officers present. The party adjourned for light refreshments.

OUTRAGE AT THANA.

WOMAN STRANGLED.

On Monday noon the locality in the vicinity of the Thana Market was the scene of considerable commotion, a suspected murderer having very smartly effected his escape by a back window of a room in which the dark deed is alleged to have been committed, no sooner a hue and cry was raised for his arrest.

Abutting on the road, quite near the market, amid a thickly populated locality, stands a large chawl consisting of many rooms. One of the rooms was occupied by a Ghati woman by the name of Onarsibai. She had ornaments on her person. She was last seen alive by the women in the neighbouring rooms on the evening of Sunday. These women being vegetable sellers, as usual set out on their rounds, on Monday morning at dawn of day. On their return home at noon, they were surprised to see the room of Onarsibai closed from inside. They knocked at the door and shouted for her, but receiving no reply and suspecting some foul play, they peeped through an aperture in the door sufficiently large to give a good view of the interior of the room. They saw the body of the woman stretched on the floor quite motionless and a man moving about. They asked the man to open the door, but he said he would not do so. They then threatened to fetch the police and as the women proceeded to raise a hue and cry the man cleverly managed to wriggle out of the room by a back window unobserved by anyone.

At this time the Deputy Superintendent of Police happened to pass by. He had the door, which was chained from inside, opened. An inquest was held over the dead body and a *post mortem* examination held which showed that the woman had been strangled to death, there being nail marks on the deceased's neck, and other marks of strangulation. It has transpired that a man from Kalyan was in the habit of visiting the woman. The motive for the crime is alleged to be robbery.

RADIANT CLUB.

The Prize distribution ceremony of The Radiant Club was performed on Wednesday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Girgaon under the presidentship of Mr. K Natrajan Doing the Club arranged in all 21 classes conducted by qualified doctors 9 in first aid, 8 in Home Nursing, 3 in Home Hygiee and 1 in Sanitation. And more than 500 students, of whom nearly 100 are ladies, toook advantage of them

After the Prizes, Medals and Certificates of St. John Ambulance Association, were distributed, Dr. Nunan, the District Superintendent St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay gave a few words of encouragement to the Members of the Club and assured them of every help to get the sanction of the Head Office for them to form an Ambulance Brigade.

"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE."

FRAWLEY COY. AT EXCELSIOR.

The Daniel Frawley Company created a first-rate impression when they opened a season at the Excelsior Theatre some time last month with "A House of Glass," and the Company have maintained the favourable reputation gained then. They have played good comedies, farcical comedies and melodrama with equal certainty making the best of the good items in their repertoire and the most of the weaker compositions.

We enjoy the thoroughness with which the plays are produced and the artistic intelligence which characterises the efforts of every member of the combination.

"Seven Keys to Baldpate" is quite a farce from start to finish, with a prologue and an epilogue. A novelist has made a bet that he would retire to an inn and compose a stirring story inside twenty-four hours. Then the plots fall thick and fast. There is a blackmailer who arrives on the scene after a "crook" has brought a large sum of money to the inn. A lady reporter and a friend become inquisitive. The hermit takes a strong hand in the game; a murder is committed and the Chief of Police is summoned who shows that he is bewildered. Subsequently the owner of Baldpate sheds light on the whole situation, and confesses that the whole thing has been a "frame-up," in order to facilitate the progress of the novelist.

The farce was received with customary enthusiasm last night and the repeat to-night will be well worth a visit.

It was no part of the farce that the stage lighting arrangements all went awry, and that the curtain was lowered at different intervals, sometimes right in the middle of the dialogue. We have known strange happenings on other stages but such a wholesale collection of mistakes appear inexplicable.

A big cast is required for "Seven Keys to Baldpate" and it was necessary to include a local gentleman to take an important part. It is a triumph, however, for Mr. Mortimer as "William Hallewell Magee, the novelist, who from his first appearance in the prologue was never given a rest. He hit off the idea of farce with the greatest success and never let the piece flag. Speaking distinctly, he rattled out his lines at express pace. Miss Brown-Decker as Myra Thornhill, the blackmailer, played with customary effect and Mr. Forbes gave a fine character study as "the Hermit of Baldpate." As usual Mr. Denniston gave fine representation as "Chief of Police" and other members of the Company taking smaller parts were commendably successful. Mr. Robert "James," the local amateur gave a pleasing character study as Thomas Hayden.

DURBAR IN HONOUR OF NAWAB OF SACHIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

DUMAS, Aug. 20.

A Durbar was held at Dumas in the "Summer Palace" on Monday, 19th, to celebrate the safe return to the State of his Highness the Nawab Saheb who has been laid up for the last six months with hemiplegia. The Durbar was well attended by officers and subjects of the State, nearly 150 persons being present. The subjects of the State presented a silver bowl to his Highness the Nawab Saheb as a token of their affection.

The first class gold "Order of Merit" of the State was bestowed on Mr. Bamanji Fakirji, Patel of Dumas, for good work in connection with recruiting lascars. Dumas easily stood first in matters of recruiting in the whole of the Surat District. Mr. Bamanji has sent nearly 2,000 recruits within the last 4 years. The second class silver "Order of Merit" was bestowed on Mr. Khandubhai, Headmaster, Primary Vernacular Boys' School, for good work during the last 3 years in connection with education.

H. H. the Nawab Saheb's general health continues to be satisfactory, but there is no improvement in the movement of the left arm which is still useless. His Highness has so far recovered as to be able to go easily by motor to Sachin for his usual office work and for giving audience to the State subjects.

DURBAR AT DACCA.

(Associated Press.)

DACCA, Aug. 21.

At the Durbar held to-day at the new Government House, Dacca, his Excellency the Governor of Bengal invested the Hon. Mr. James Donald, C.I.E., the Hon Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Choudhuri Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. and Lieut. Col. E. A. R. Newman, C.I.E., with the badges of Companionship of the most eminent order of the Indian Empire and the gentlemen named below with the titles conferred upon them as personal distinctions by H. E. the Viceroy and the Governor-General:—Khan Bahadur Maulvi Saiyed Abdul Latif, Rai Shyama Charan Roy Bahadur, Rai Pyari Lal Das Bahadur, M.B.E., Rai Chandra Kishore Kar Bahadur, Rai Sahib Ashutosh Guhu, Rai Sahib Harish Chandra Ray, Khan Sahib Saiyed Mauzam-Uddin Hussain, Khan Sahib Maulvi Hazif Mahommad Hussan.

WAR LOAN MEETING.

A special meeting of the rice and grain merchants was held in the office of the Assistant Controller of Food Stuffs, at Mandvi, at 4 p.m., on Thursday, Aug. 22, in connection with the second Indian War Loan when the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, presided. The merchants had subscribed before hand about Rs. 32 lakhs and some three to four lakhs more were promised at the meeting. The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell explained to those present the reasons why they should subscribe to this Loan, amongst which he stated, were loyalty towards British Raj, handsome profits to merchants though legitimate out of the war and facility of transport given by the Government. He showed his very great satisfaction at the liberal contribution made by the merchants and expressed a hope that the amount should come up to 50 lakhs to which the merchants present expressed concurrence and support. The meeting then ended after passing vote of thanks to Mr. Cadell.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 23rd August, 1918.

THE SECEDERS AND THEIR ALLY.

In a survey of the political situation, "The Times" remarks, referring to the Seceders, that recent past events have revealed the fundamental weakness of Indian political life, namely, that in the past the Seceders have lacked backbone. We agree with its conclusion that the Seceders have no backbone, but we differ from it when it says that they were spineless in the past. It is not in the past but at present that the Seceders have clearly shown that they lack backbone. "The Times," as might be expected, blesses the movement and now if any doubting soul there be regarding the sucidal and dangerous nature of the move of the Seceders, we hope he will be thoroughly convinced that the latter are serving the purpose of the bureaucracy and "The Times" in deserting the Congress. The London paper is afraid lest the Seceders again join the Congress; so it wants them to stick to their new course and promises that Indian political life will be healthier, if they remain aloof than it was before. It congratulates the Seceders on the firm step they have taken and asks them to bestir themselves. Otherwise it is afraid that the Nationalists will capture electorates in smaller towns and villages. We congratulate the Seceders on the new ally they have gained. Long may their alliance continue!

All this supports, in the eyes of "The Times," the demand of Sir Valentine Chirol for communal representation. Probably "The Times" does not know that most of the Seceders are inveterate opponents of communal representation. It is difficult to see in what way communal representation is strengthened by the desertion of the Seceders from the Congress unless "The Times" is kind enough to give them separate representation for the brave deed they have performed. Judging from its remarks, it would appear that "The Times" thinks that the Seceders will issue forth to battle with Congressmen all over the country. It is with this view that it eggs them on and asks them not to sit with folded hands and pays them the doubtful compliment of telling them that until now they had no backbone. But when "The Times" learns that the Seceders are far from appealing to the country and that they have convened a conference behind the purdah, confined to those invited, with the previous condition of blessing the reforms, it will be soon disillusioned. It has misplaced its trust in these men who are afraid to face the public and invite a public discussion of their views. What sort of support will Mr. Montagu get from this Conference of invitees, coming in with a card pledged to support his reforms? Mr. Montagu, we hope, would repudiate such manufactured opinion which can not reflect the opinion of any section of the people. Why do these men go through the farce of holding a Conference if it is to meet under the binding condition of supporting the Montagu reforms? Mr. Montagu calls for independent frank and helpful criticism of the Reform scheme. But the Seceders seem to be more anxious for the safety of the Montagu scheme than Mr. Montagu himself. This solemn farce of conveying to Mr. Montagu the consent of the purdah Conference will be of very little help to him. He wants to know what the Indian Nation thinks of the reforms he wishes to inaugurate, not to hear the hollow hallelujahs of the Seceders. Now that the latter are bent upon breaking away from the Congress and repudiating a scheme they themselves drew up and supported in two successive years, it is useless arguing with them. They are welcome to go their way.

But what is the nation going to do? Will it, enchanted with the galaxy of glittering knights, fall in with the scheme of the Seceders and wreck the Congress? Or, will it stand by and support the national assembly reared at an infinite cost and trouble during the last 33 years? Will it support the Congress-League Scheme or will it accept the Montagu scheme with or without modifications? Will it assert its right to stand on its own legs or will it be tied to the apron strings of the bureaucracy? Will it be for automatic and progressive development or will it submit to periodical examinations? Is India willing still to leave the Government of India absolutely unaffected by the reforms which are about to be handed to us in the name of "Responsible Government"? Is fiscal autonomy still to remain the dream of India? Are the councils to be dissolved at any time the heads of Provinces,—the Craddocks, Haileys, O'Dwyers and Pentlands,—please? It is superfluous to suggest the answer to these questions. It is obvious. But the Seceders are not willing to consider the scheme at all. They proceed with the preconceived idea of supporting it unquestioningly. Such blind support will deceive no one but themselves. They have appealed to the nation. The nation will be their judge. The very fact that they wish to meet in a dark chamber with doors closed and barred against anyone who does not accept the Montagu scheme shows what sort of national support they expect and they will get. Meanwhile, our first and last word to every one is—"Join the Congress."

THE COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Eighth Conference of the Registrars of Cooperative Societies from the different provinces of India met at Simla last week. The Conference was held after five years. But no one who is acquainted with the constitution of the Conference and the scope of its work need regret this very much. It is primarily a Conference of "experts", namely, the Registrars, and has served so far only to perpetuate the system of administration by "experts". At first the intention seems to have been to make this Conference purely an official concern, but as a result of the protest of the Hon. Mr. Kelkar, one of the foremost non-official cooperators in the country, which was endorsed in these columns, one or two leading non-official cooperators from many of the Provinces were invited to assist in the work of the Conference. But a clue to the manner in which representative cooperators are asked to assist in the deliberations of an important conference like the present is afforded by the fact that while officials, all and sundry, were appointed to sit on either of the two subcommittees to deal with important problems of finance, the non-official cooperators, many of whom have given the best part of their lives to the administration of the cooperative banks and the discussion of problems affecting the movement, were not placed on the committees as regular members of the Conference but could be admitted if they cared to sit on them.

The scope of the Conference did not cover all the controversial recommendations of the Committee on Cooperation which reported three years ago after an examination of the cooperative system in all provinces. Among administrative questions especially, it is to be regretted, the only important one that was discussed was the relation of district officers to the cooperative movement. Sir Edward Maclagan's Committee made a few other recommendations, which came in for a considerable criticism. There is, especially, the most reactionary recommendation to a Local Government to issue a rule which would empower the Registrar "to rescind any resolution or action of an officer, or a committee, or a society, which would contravene the principle that the discussion or propagation of controversial opinions of a political, or religious character should be entirely excluded from the activities of the movement." It is noteworthy that the Government of Bombay is the only Government which has already issued the suggested rule under the Cooperative Societies' Act without even awaiting the final orders of the Government of India on the subject. These and similar matters should have been brought up for review at a Conference convened primarily to deliberate on the controversial recommendations of the Committee on Cooperation. The decision of the Conference on subjects which it discussed were, however, on the whole not unsound, though a little more of enterprise, a somewhat better definition of the opinions might not have been amiss. Thus, the Conference rightly agreed with the Committee in disapproving of the devolution of the powers of the Registrars on district officers and wisely decided not to permit the latter to attend meetings of the shareholders or directors of central banks by right, but it did less than justice to itself in passing a long-winded and ineffective resolution on the advisability of district or subdivisional officers acting as ex-officio chairmen or directors of central banks. Turning to the financial proposals of the Committee on Cooperation, it is indeed a matter for satisfaction that the amazing recommendation of the majority of Sir Edward Maclagan's Committee, laying down that at any time in the year a central bank should hold liquid reserves in cash and investments equal to half the amount of fixed deposits due for repayment during the succeeding twelve months, received its final death blow. This suggestion, if enforced, would have reduced cooperative banking in India to a rigid uniform system, with every interest of economy and enterprise sacrificed to theoretical considerations of over-cautiousness. The Conference decided that the standard of fluid resource recommended for central and provincial banks was impossibly high and could hardly be enforced in any province.

The main problem of cooperative finance is the difficulty created by having to advance loans for comparatively long terms out of funds obtained by means of deposits. The banks have, therefore, to maintain unduly heavy fluid resources in order to be able to meet their liabilities punctually without laying themselves exposed to the vagaries attendant on agricultural finance. The solution of the problem is either to make available to the central institutions a large supply of long termed money or to facilitate arrangements for discounting the paper of cooperative banks, either through Presidency banks or a new State-aided Imperial Bank, thus obviating the need for the uneconomical expedient of maintaining large fluid resources. The most important resolution of the Conference was, therefore one regarding the provision of better financial facilities for the movement. The Conference emphasised the advantages of ventilating the question of providing adequate facilities for discounting the paper of cooperative societies and urged that, as the matter was one of vital importance to the whole movement, an influential committee of bankers, businessmen and cooperative workers should be assembled on as early a date as the Government of India consider practicable to examine the question of financing the cooperative movement in all its bearings. The history of this question shows the slowness with which the wheels of the present administrative machinery move. The Committee on Cooperation reported nearly three years ago, but while it treated the difficulties under which cooperative finance labours, in an admirable manner, it hesitated to make a definite recommendation for the improvement of the conditions by the creation of an Imperial State-aided Bank or otherwise, in the absence of informed advice from outside authorities. Nevertheless so impressed was the Committee by the difficulties which threatened the whole cooperative finance of the country, that it strongly urged Government to order a careful examination of this question and to secure a satisfactory arrangement for meeting this serious deficiency in the existing organisation. Three years have passed since this recommendation was made. The Government of India, however, do not yet seem to be prepared to accept even the modest demand for appointing a committee to meet at an early date to examine if the difficulties could be got over by the establishment of an All-India Central Co-operative Bank or the further and systematic development of financial assistance from Presidency Banks and they attempted successfully so to whittle down the suggestions of a sub-committee, consisting mainly of officials, as merely to ask for the "ventilation of the difficulties" and to recommend to them the idea of appointing an influential committee when it appears practicable to them.

Notes of the Day.

Moderate Stalwarts.

A perusal of the list of names of those who met to devise arrangements for the All-India Moderate Conference on Wednesday and those who were selected as office bearers, etc., is an illuminating revelation of the political and intellectual poverty of the forlorn hope which Sir Dinshaw Wacha has elected to lead. One finds such names as those of the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Laljee, the Hon. Mr. P. C Sethna, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, (Timekeeper?) Mr. Pestonjee A. Wadia, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Dr. D'Monte, Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy—to mention only a few. These are all, no doubt, eminently estimable gentlemen in their respective spheres of life, but one is compelled to enquire when they attained, or even ever aspired to, political wisdom, or lifted a little finger or did anything at all of any kind whatsoever to advance the political progress of their country. Mr. Samarth has invoked the shade of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. What would that hater of humbug and jo-hookums have said to see his political colleagues roping in such people from the highways and byways to make up an All-India Moderate Conference!

What Have They Done?

One thing is fairly certain. For all some of the gentlemen who are to compose this Conference have ever done for, or ever cared about, any political cause, there would have been no political reforms to discuss. And they no doubt, in that event, would have been still content with the contemplation of their money bags, or their important comings and goings to and from the Secretariat and the Police Commissioner's Office. The charm of some people is their amazing adaptability—all they require to be assured of is that they will not earn the displeasure but rather the approval of their bureaucratic friends. But with that assured they will cheerfully associate with anyone for any purpose. They are more of an obstacle than a help to political agitation and reform. But with sublime audacity they eagerly step into this Moderate Conference, ostensibly to sit in judgment on the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals,—which are the outcome of the labour and activities of others.—but in actual fact merely to play their usual part in joining in what they conceive to be a pro-official chorus.

A Non-Official Challenge.

At the next session of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde will move the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the consideration and disposal of the report of the Sedition Committee of 1918 be kept in abeyance and that a thorough and searching enquiry be undertaken by a mixed committee consisting of an equal number of official and non-official Indians into the working of the Criminal Investigation Department, including the Central Intelligence Department."

The resolution has been admitted for discussion, and though we are not optimistic about its acceptance or success on a division, we may expect a lively debate. The scandal of police administration in India is that the police are able to exert a monstrous measure of influence on the administration of justice. The Sedition Committee Report will be of little credit, till the quality of the materials upon which its opinions were formulated is subjected to some scrutiny. The Committee had undoubtedly heaps of untested evidence to swallow. We want to see, or at least get a glimpse of, the herds of camels it did actually swallow. Will the Government accept the challenge?

Partnership!

The "Times" states that though a definite decision is awaited, it is probable that the representative of India at the periodical meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet will be the Secretary of State for India. As for the Colonies, we showed recently the significance of the fact that the office of the Secretary of State for Colonies will cease to be the avenue of representation. The Secretary of State for India is a chance card drawn from the shuffling of party placemen. Hence his "representation" is of no consequence whatsoever to India, for even presuming that he has sufficient knowledge of and sympathy for this country, he is not likely to endanger his office by a strong and vigilant attitude in the event of a conflict. The probability is that he will prove himself to be a dummy that can be easily manipulated. India is as far from Imperial partnership as ever, a fact over which those who are over-jubilant about the sufficiency of the Reform Report will do well to ponder.

Twelve Anna Telegrams!

From the first of next month, the minimum charge of an ordinary inland telegram will be 12 as. The announcement emanates from Simla, and we have to accept the edict. We are opposed to anything like a taxation, direct or indirect, being levied on the people without the consent of the people's representatives. Probably, after the surrender to the Tea-planter's agitation, the Government decided on some compensation which can be derived without notice. Now we are interested to observe a letter published in a Calcutta paper which says that the rates of inland postage can be conveniently raised. Lest there be doubt as to the identity of the party suggesting this, we would add the proposal which says that the postal rates for letters to England should *not* on any account be enhanced! It is scarcely fair that all these variations in tariff, whether of Railways or Posts and Telegraphs, should be effected in random fashion, without the people having some voice in determining them.

"An Indian's Home."

We are glad to note that the Corporation has bestirred itself with regard to the grave question of individual liberty raised by the case in which Dr. Sukhia was prosecuted by the Municipal authorities. At its meeting yesterday it decided to ask the Commissioner to place before it all papers in connection with the case. This is satisfactory so far as it goes. But it is not enough. For, as we pointed out yesterday, the action which the Commissioner himself took in this matter was as extraordinary as it was deplorable, encouraging his subordinates, as it did, in their high-handed and illegal treatment of Dr. Sukhia's tenants. If, therefore, the public are to be protected—as they should be in a well-governed city— it is essential that an impartial and close enquiry should forthwith be made into the action of the Municipal Executive, the Commissioner included, so as to enable the Corporation to take such steps as are called for.

Ignorance and Dishonesty.

The "Englishman's" ignorance of Indian geography appears to be as amazing as its perversity. Our Calcutta contemporary does not even know that Akola, where a conference was held, is in Berar and not in Bombay. So it writes of the "Akola session of the Bombay Provincial Conference", as if it made no difference in the world whether the place belonged to one province or another. This is not the first time,—nor the last, we believe—that the Hare Street journal has displayed ignorance of which an ordinary schoolboy might be ashamed. What it lacks in knowledge and facts, however, the journal makes up for by its perversity and malevolent stupidity. The suggestion, for instance, that "Bombay is going to raise volunteers only to throw out any Moderates who attend Extremists meetings when there is a war on" embodies a low insinuation worthy of the quarter from which it comes.

A MONSTROUS MISREPRESENTATION.

MODERATES AND THE AKOLA CONFERENCE.

The following statement has been issued to the Press:—

My attention has been called to a passage contained in the manifesto issued by certain Bengal Moderate leaders which has been published in your columns. The passage is as follows:—

The scenes at the Madras special conference and the compulsory retirement from the Akola conference of such leaders as the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, an ex-President of the Congress, and Mr. M. V. Joshi do not encourage the hope that the audience in the Special Congress in Bombay will exercise or can be persuaded by their leaders to exercise tolerance and self-restraint.

Will you allow me to point out that, so far as the Akola Conference is concerned, the statement and the inference drawn from it are entirely unjustified? In fact, in view of what happened at the joint Provincial Conference of the Central Provinces and Berar, I am at a loss to understand how such a grossly misleading passage could have been inserted in the manifesto issued by my friend, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, and the other signatories.

It is not true that the retirement of the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar and Mr. M. V. Joshi from the Conference was compulsory. On the contrary, in view of the fact that they were in so isolated a position, they were treated purposely with a consideration beyond their due. As is well-known, the time at the disposal of the Subjects Committee on such occasions is very small and a time-limit is usually imposed on the speakers. Mr. Mudholkar read a lengthy memorandum which he had prepared, and, in moving that this memorandum be substituted for the Draft Resolution prepared by the Reception Committee, he supported it in a speech of great length. I purposely refrained from imposing a time-limit until his speech was concluded and, even after that, his seconder and only supporter, Mr. Joshi, was allowed to exceed the time-limit by more than double the allotted period. After Mr. Mudholkar's memorandum had been put to the vote and rejected, he was pressed by one or two members to submit his views to the Committee in a more convenient form, by discussing with them the different clauses of the Draft Resolution and moving amendments. This he declined to do and immediately wrote out the letter in which he and two of his friends voluntarily retired from the Conference. To talk about compulsory retirement and to suggest that anything occurred at Akola which could be held not to "encourage the hope that the audience in the Special Congress in Bombay will exercise or can be persuaded by their leaders to exercise tolerance and self-restraint," is monstrous. It would not be possible to treat the representatives of an infinitesimal minority with greater tolerance and consideration than was done at the Akola Conference.

B. G. HORNIMAN,
President,
Joint Provincial Conference of the Central Provinces and Berar, 1918.

Official and Personal.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has arrived in Bombay.

FOR SERVICES IN ACTION ONLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., Aug. 23.

The War Office has decided that from August 1st the Distinguished Service Order, Military Cross and Distinguished Conduct Medal will be awarded for "Services in action" only.

FALL OF LASSIGNY.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK ON WHOLE FRONT.

SCORES OF VILLAGES LIBERATED.

Von Below's army on Wednesday got a heavy gruelling from the Third Army under General Byng. The English and New Zealand troops, accompanied by the tanks, stormed the foremost lines, capturing Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, Puisaumont, Bucquoy, Ablainzeville and Moyenneville.

English divisions continued to advance as far as the neighbourhood of the Albert-Arras railway. capturing Achiet- le-Petit, Logeastwood and Courcelles-le-Comte.

Simultaneously General Mangin's Army advanced to a depth of eight kilometers and liberated a score of villages. Lassigny has fallen. Farther south they obtained a footing in Leplemont, captured Orval wood and reached the outskirts of Chiry-Ourscamps.

East of the Oise, the French captured Carlepont woods and are on the Oise east of Noyon between Sempigny and Pontoise. Farther east they passed the Noyon-Coucy-le-Chateau road and captured Camelin, Lefresne and Blearancourt.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21, 10-30 p.m.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters to-day says:—Von Below's army to-day got a heavy gruelling from General Byng who achieved an important strategic result. Prisoners and guns are swelling into fine round numbers. Enemy casualties are admitted to be very high. The Eighteenth German Army Corps suffered terribly. The infantry and tanks fought with irresistible spirit. Swarms of our aeroplanes participated.

The main line of the enemy defence was the embankment of the Albert-Arras railway, which is honeycombed with machine-guns, but some of our heavy guns have been hurried up and are now enfilading the line. There is an unconfirmed report that the infantry and tanks have crossed the railway. There is general satisfaction as regards the progress of the battle.

ATTACK ON A WIDE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21, 12-5 p.m.,
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 22.

A British communiqué says we attacked at 4-45 this morning on a wide front northward of the Ancre. We are progressing satisfactorily.

We completely repulsed strong attacks against our new positions northward of the Scarpe, and slightly improved our positions in the neighbourhood of Frampoux. We advanced our line during the night between Festubert and the Lawe river and captured Letouret.

The English troops carried out successful local operations on a one-mile front in the Locre sector. All objectives were taken, together with a number of prisoners.

COURCELLES, ACHIET-LE-PETIT AND ACHIET-LE-GRAND CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 22.

It was the Third Army under General Byng that attacked this morning. The front was nine miles between Moyenville and Beaucourt-sur-Ancre. It was launched without artillery preparation and was a complete surprise for the enemy. It is reliably reported that Courcelles and Achiet-le-Petit were captured, and is unofficially reported that Achiet-le-Grand fell into our hands. If the latter report is correct, the advance at this point is three miles.

ADVANCE UNDER COVER OF MIST.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22, 12-30 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

Last night's British communiqué says:—Our attack, launched this morning, on a ten-mile front, from the Ancre to the neighbourhood of Moyenneville, was successful. We penetrated deeply into the enemy's positions on the whole front, and took a number of prisoners.

The English and New Zealand troops, accompanied by the tanks, stormed the foremost lines under cover of mist, capturing Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, Puisaumont, Bucquoy, Ablainzeville and Moyenneville.

English divisions continued to advance as far as the neighbourhood of the Albert-Arras railway, capturing Achiet-le-Petit, Logeastwood and Courcelles-le-Comte. There was severe fighting at different points along the line of the railway and west of Achiet-le-Grand, a hostile attack was repulsed.

ENGAGEMENT OPPOSITE THIEPVAL.

Our battle patrols actively engaged the enemy opposite Thiepval, and north of our main attack we advanced our line between Boisleux-St. Marc and Mercatel.

We also advanced our line on the Lys front in the neighbourhood of Le Touret, east of Paradis and between Merville and Outtersteene, taking a few prisoners. We took 138 prisoners south of Locre.

FRENCH TAKE CARLEFRONT AND CUTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21, 4-40 p.m.,
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 22.

A French communiqué says between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy made no attempt at reaction. Our troops this morning continued to progress on the whole front.

We have taken Carlpont and Cuts. We gained ground after lively fighting west of Lassigny. We repelled several raids in the Champagne.

GENERAL MANGIN'S ADVANCE

PLACES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21, 9-50 p.m.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 22.

Reuter learns that the left flank of General Mangin's Army advanced to-day to a depth of three miles, captured Sempigny, Pont Oise and La Pommeray, and reached the outskirts of Camelin, Blerancourt, St. Aubin and Vezaponin. Thence the line is unchanged to Courtil. In the centre the Germans abandoned a great deal of material.

FRENCH CAPTURE LAVAL.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 22.
LONDON, Aug. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring yesterday evening says: Our troops advancing eastward between Tartiers and Curtil made important progress. They surrounded Pommiers on the Aisne and captured Laval, two miles north-west on the edge of the Juvigny plateau. Some thousands of prisoners were taken. One army corps captured 1,600.

MONTEPOISY CAPTURED.

The advance of Mangin's troops continued all night through the forest of Carlepont. They captured Montepoisy (500 feet) during the evening and other heights on the eastern edge of the forest.

The battle was resumed on the whole front this morning. We reached the Oise and captured the important height of Pommerave (650 feet) overlooking the enemy's zone of retreat.

The German pocket in Thiescourt Massif which is faced by General Humbert's troops will be endangered when our guns are moved up close to the Oise.

FALL OF LASSIGNY.

VIGOROUS FRENCH ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22, 2-55 a.m.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., Aug. 23.

A French communique says: Between the Matz and the Oise the enemy, despite his resistance, bent under our vigorous pressure. Lassigny has fallen. Farther south we obtained a footing in Leplemont, captured Orval wood and reached the outskirts of Chiry-Ourscamps.

We continued our successes east of the Oise, captured Carlepont woods and we are on the Oise east of Noyon between Sempigny and Pontoise.

Farther east we passed the Noyon-Coucy-le-Chateau road and captured Camelin, Lefresne and Blerancourt. We have reached the outskirts of St. Aubin.

Since yesterday we have liberated a score of villages and advanced eight kilometres at certain points.

ACTIVE AERIAL COOPERATION.

Nine enemy aeroplanes were brought down and three balloons were set on fire yesterday. Forty-one tons of projectiles were dropped during the day from heights varying from fifty to five hundred yards on troop concentrations, convoys and passages of the Ailette in addition to tens of thousands of cartridges. We continued to attack with bomb and machine-gun the Ailette passages during the night, besides dropping twenty-three tons on several stations.

CZECHS V. BOLSHEVIKS

FIERCE FIGHT ON THE USURI.

JAPANESE MARINES LAND AT NICOLAIEVSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 6-55 p.m., Aug. 22.

VLADIVOSTOK.—A contingent of Japanese marines disembarked at Nicolaievsk on the Amur for the protection of Japanese subjects.

A fierce fight between the Czechs and the Bolsheviks on the Usuri front resulted in the retirement of the Czech outposts. In view of the urgency of the need it is hoped that a Canadian force will immediately be despatched.

A TANK BRIGADE FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 6-55 p.m., Aug. 22.

MELBOURNE.—It is stated that the military authorities are considering the formation of a tank brigade for service overseas. It is believed that many men possessing special qualifications as mechanics would eagerly join such an unit.

GREAT STRATEGIC SCHEME.

REMARKABLE BLOWS DEALT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Aug. 23.

The series of blows, now being dealt to the Germans, on the whole front, from the Belgian frontier to Rheims, are remarkable not merely for the rapidity with which they succeed each other but for the fact that they are not isolated enterprises, but integral parts of a great strategic scheme, directed by "The Master," as a Paris expert expressively phrases it.

General Ludendorff is likely a bully being manoeuvred and mastered by a Ju-jitsu expert. It is conceded that the Germans planned a retreat but they were forced to carry out their retreat according to the will of the Allies, and if they try to stand they will risk annihilation of the whole units. Fresh heavy losses which the enemy has again sustained proves that his retreat is in nowise the voluntary operation he pretends. Apart from the material losses the enemy is suffering heavily in morale from the paralysing uncertainty imposed on him by variety in the tactics and strategy of the allied operations.

The attacks of Generals Mangin and Byng—two outstanding operations of the moment—have been successful because both have effected a complete surprise. General Byng avoided a frontal attack along the Somme and by striking further north prepared the way for converging the attack on the Somme positions from north and south. General Mangin's advance left of the Oise, promises to envelop Noyon from east, thus helping General Humbert in the Lassigny region.

GERMAN LOSS OF INITIATIVE

POSSIBILITY OF RETIREMENT TO THE MEUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

Military correspondents suggest that the Germans may retreat to the Meuse owing to their loss of initiative. The enemy is making a defensive line from Antwerp to Liege. There are three possibilities in a local retirement to a straight line or a retirement to the Hindenburg line, so that the Germans can keep Flanders and the Longwy mineral area. These points are well apart and are both vulnerable to a central attack, this general weakness suggesting a new general line. Prince Rupprecht and the Crown Prince are both retiring, being practically superseded.

BOCHE GIVEN NO RESPITE.

FRENCH REACH OUTSKIRTS OF LEPLEMONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says: General Humbert's army continues to advance. Between Lassigny and the Oise the enemy has been pressed back to the line of heights overlooking the Divette. Although the Germans are still holding Leplemont, the French from the west have reached the outkirts of the village.

Commenting on General Byng's attack, the correspondent says the inference is that the Boche will be given no respite. Blow will follow blow until the enemy is forced to make a bigger step backward than is yet contemplated.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF WITHDRAWAL FROM BEAURAIGNES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 22.

A wireless German communiqué says the enemy penetrated the western part of Beauraignes, and we withdrew to the eastern edge of the village.

REVOLUTIONARY SCHEME IN GERMANY

PLOT BY MEN ON LEAVE.

VON LUDENDORFF'S ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 22.

Reuter's correspondent says the following German order signed by von Ludendorff has fallen into our hands:

It has come to my knowledge that men on leave have spoken publicly of a revolution to break out in Germany after the war. One soldier from the Rhenish Westfalia declared that with this object men of his district going on leave were taking weapons with them, namely captured revolvers or hand grenades. I desire the kit of men going on leave to be searched as test cases and when occasion offers the offences which are detected must be severely punished. Above all I wish to impress upon the superior officers who hear such talk or hear of it through others that they must deal with it immediately. The home authorities and the Director of Military Railways will take corresponding measures.

NECESSITY FOR SAVING COAL.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 6-55 p.m., Aug. 22.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Criccieth, emphasised the necessity for saving coal and increasing the output. Without wishing to minimise the British sufferings, they were not to be compared for one hour with France's. All the latter's coalmines had been taken away. The least Britain could do was to provide for her wants. Great Britain also needed coal for war purposes. The miners could help just as much as if they were in the battle line. He appealed to the people to use more wood as fuel.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO REPRESENT INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 6-55 p.m., Aug. 22.

"The Times" states that though a definite decision is awaited, it is probable that the representative of India at the periodical meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet will be the Secretary of State for India.

VARIOUS ENEMY PLACES BOMBED.

SIXTEEN TONS OF EXPLOSIVES IN FOUR DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 22.

The Admiralty states that between August 15th and 18th, the Air Force contingents attached to the Navy dropped between 15 and 16 tons of explosives on the Solway works at Zeebrugge, the Bruges docks, the antiaircraft batteries, the Westende and Ostend docks Zeebrugge Aertyke Middlekerke, the Paaschendaele Stalhille dump, Meetkerke, Leffinghe Zeebrugge-Bruges canal and on enemy shipping with good results.

We destroyed nine enemy machines and drove down eight others. We lost four, one of which landed in Holland.

'BUS STRIKE.

RESUMAL OF WORK RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 22.

The representatives of the unions concerned in the 'bus strike conferred with Sir George Askwith, and it was recommended that work should be resumed pending reference to the Committee of Production whose award caused the strike.

COTTON HELD BY GREAT BRITAIN.

NEARLY TWO MILLION BALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 22.

The Control Board census shows that the following were the approximate stocks of cotton in Great Britain or on sea on July 27th and April 27th; American 384,000 bales and 524,000. East Indian 122,000 and 162,000, Egyptian 210,000 and 203,000, other kinds 103,000 and 100,000

HOSTILE AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

Last night's communiqué referring to aviation, says:—We brought down one aeroplane. One British machine is missing.

GERMAN OUTRAGES ON SEA.

SPANISH NOTE OF WARNING

THREAT TO SEIZE SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 22.

MADRID.—It is officially announced that the Council of Ministers yesterday finally approved the Note recapitulating the German outrages by which 20 per cent. of the Spanish mercantile marine has been sunk and over 100 Spanish lives lost. And declaring that any fresh torpedoing will be followed by seizure as a temporary measure for the duration of the war of the German ships anchored in the Spanish ports to the amount corresponding to the sunken Spanish tonnage.

Instructions to this effect have been sent to the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin.

It is hoped that the German Government will recognise that this decision is not incompatible with the strict neutrality, which Spain has always observed and intends to observe.

REPORTED "RUPTURE OF RELATIONS."

NO INTIMATION TO SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 22.

A telegram from San Sebastian says Senor Dato denies that the Government has received a Note from Germany intimating a rupture of relations.

FURTHER LOYAL WAR OFFERS.

MAHARAJA OF DATIA'S £1,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Further loyal war offers include Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 from Nawab Sayad Ali Khan Mandal and Khan Bahadur Umdaraz Ali Khan Mandal of Karnal respectively, £1,000 from the Maharaja of Datia and ten camels from the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.

A TACTICAL SURPRISE TO ENEMY.

WEAK GERMAN INFANTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says General Byng's attack in which tanks participated was a tactical surprise in the thick morning mist. The German infantry were found weak in places, some companies being only 50 strong.

We captured a number of fieldguns in the early stages of the advance which is progressing well. Our airmen were at first restricted by the fog but as the latter lifted the airmen took a full hand in the battle.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR EUROPEANS.

AWARDED TO MISS KINGSLEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 21.

The following Press Note has been issued to-day:—The Lieutenant-Governor has great pleasure in announcing that the Government of India have this year awarded state scholarship tenable in Europe by domiciled European or Anglo-Indian girls or women to Miss May Millicent Kingsley, M.A., candidate nominated by the Government of Burma. Miss Kingsley has recently been appointed to act in the Indian Educational Service as professor of English, Government College Rangoon. Owing to the existing restrictions on the passage of women to England the Government of India are holding the scholarship in abeyance till more normal conditions return. Miss Kingsley will accordingly be able to retain her present appointment at Rangoon College until such time as it will be feasible for her to take up her scholarship in England.

RED TRIANGLE CAMPAIGN IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 21.

The meeting to inaugurate the Red Triangle Campaign was held last night, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding His Honour made a vgorous appeal for support for the Y.M.C.A. Major-Genral Young, Mr. George Oladestyk (President Rangoon Y. M.C.A.) Mr. J. R. Hardiman and Mr. B. S. Shelton also spoke.

The Lieutenant-Governor gave Rs. 1,000 to start the fund. Burma is asked to raise one lakh. A letter was read from General Rait who has just left Burma for home regretting his absence and advocating support of the campaign.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan (excluding subscriptions through Post Office), as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 22nd August, 1918:—

	Rs.
Provinces:—	
Bengal	12,15,27,800
Bombay	8,21,98,800
United Provinces	2,03,58,000
Punjab	1,88,60,500
Madras	1,84,31,800
Burma	1,10,48,900
Minor Administrations	21,94,300
Central Provinces	34,25,400
Bihar and Orissa	27,85,500
Assam	3,95,000
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Baroda	30,00,000
Total.....Rs.	29,62,26,000

THE CONGRESS AND WAR LOANPOSTER

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anent the vapourings of the "Times of India" regarding the destruction of war loan posters on the walls of the Congress Pandal, so far as I know, it is merely boyish playfulness. I have seen—and many a Parsi offering prayers on the well opposite the Pandal will bear out this statement—little boys on their way to and from school tearing the posters in their desire to get the pictures of lions and Indian soldiers painted on them in various poses. Only a day or two before the "Times" complained, two or three boys were seen acting in the way described and a Parsi gentleman passing by rebuked them. I hardly think your contemporary would have hysterically called for the withdrawal of the licence had the posters on the walls of its favourite Moderate Conference been similarly tampered with. But the animosity which the "Times" bears towards Indian aspirations—while all the while pretending to be helping towards their realization (at the crack of doom!) have led it to twist this act of children's playfulness into a weapon for attacking Congress leaders and discrediting them in public estimation. What a pity some of our very good friends are playing into its hands forgetting Napoleon's maxim to reject the advise of our opponents if only for the reason that it is our opponents who tender it. Whether iron ships are safer than wooden ones is not decided by ironmasters or by ship-builders but by the experience of sailors and by the statistics of loss. And whether the Montagu scheme should be acceptable to us or not cannot in the nature of things be decided by Reed, Welby & Co.,—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"The Times of India" had the audacity to make very unpleasant remarks in connection with the destruction of war loan posters on corrugated iron sheets round the Pandal. You met your contemporary's remarks quite in the right spirit. This morning at 10-20 a.m. while coming to office apparently a little Parsi school boy aged about 13 was seen briskly tearing off the new posters one after another and at once a Hindu gentleman ran up to him and gave him two or three slaps on the face. Of course he should not have taken the law in his own hands. There was soon a crowd of about 50 persons to see what had happened. Can it be that this boy was employed for the nefarious purpose? Can we say that the English lad who cannot allow a squirrel to go unhurt if within the aim of his stone, is taught by his teacher or parents to practise cruelty? In fact that is the nature of weak undeveloped minds which find pleasure in mischief. There are several posters on the walls of the Hindu cremation ground that are torn and mutilated. Who are to be held responsible for the crime, the Trustees, the corpse bearers or the devils supposed by the superstitious folk to be residing on such grounds?—Yours, etc.,

M. A. R.

Bombay Aug. 22.

EUROPEAN MAN-POWER IN THE PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The District Man-Power Committee held its first public sitting at the Masonic Hall, Lahore, this morning. The Committee also says that they will be pleased to give interviews at the Masonic Hall on Thursday or Friday to any European gentlemen who, not being in essential occupations, are willing to take up military work either as commissioned officers or as subordinates. The registration list on which the Committee are working, cannot possibly include all Europeans at present in Lahore and the Committee have already had before them one or two gentlemen who have voluntarily sent in their names.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The monsoon is temporarily weaker in the Peninsula, but has again extended over the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces except Berar and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, United Provinces and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. The chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches, Akyab eight, Cherrapunji three, Bogra four, Ranchi and Purnea one and a half, Hazaribagh, Daltonganj three, Meerut five, Benares, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Nagpur and Simla one, Sialkot and [illegible] mery two, Lyallpur three and [illegible]

Forecast:—Decrease [illegible] jab

IN DEFENCE OF THE SECEDERS.

HON. MR. SASTRI ON HIS PARTY'S AIMS.

"SEPARATION ONLY TEMPORARY."

Under the auspices of the Servants of India Society, on Thursday evening, the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri delivered a lecture on the "Indian Constitutional Reforms", the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh presiding.

The lecturer began by saying that the constitutional reforms were a very big subject which would take many sittings to consider fully and as it would not do to dispose of it in an airy fashion he would take some liberty with the subject and change the subject-matter a bit so that the question of reforms would come in incidentally. He proposed to speak about the defence of the case for that party in the country known as "Moderates." It was not that he liked the name "Moderates", they might call them "Liberals" or "Centre" if they would. It was a defence of the party which had proposed to hold a separate conference (cries of 'shame'), that he would attempt. It had been apprehended, said the lecturer, in some quarters that in the Special Congress the "Moderates" would be afforded a discourteous treatment and such cries of intolerance as greeted him there afforded an indication of it. It was necessary that great influences should be brought to bear upon the audience to listen to views which might not be popular for the moment. It was necessary to listen to them with respect and eschew passions and prejudices on occasions like that. They must be governed by reason, by considerations of expediency not possible to avoid, the means at their disposal, the material they had and the unalterable conditions that governed. They must act in the light of sovereign reason rather than of emotions.

REFORM REPORT.

Proceeding, Mr. Sastri said that he would analyse the case of the Nationalists. That case might be looked at on the surface or from the point of view lying a little below the surface. The criticism which he was going to make proceeded from one who wished to examine the case in the light of reason only. In the first place one fundamental idea interposed itself. The declaration made by the Imperial Cabinet through the Secretary of State in August, 1917, underlay the reform report. It governed all the proposals. It was, in fact, to give effect to that declaration that the Secretary of State visited India. Then the Congress welcomed the declaration. It was hailed then as the great Charter of Indian liberty. It was greeted as conferring on them a boon—a promise of Responsible Government. But Mr. Sastri himself criticised the pronouncement in what was then generally regarded as a weakness in it. But then some Nationalists questioned the character of the declaration as binding on the people of India. "Binding" had a legal import. He was not a constitutional lawyer himself but only a practical man. Although it might be a valuable exercise for a constitutional lawyer to examine it in that light, to practical men it would be profitless to question the principles underlying that document. They must consent to be guided by its principles. A very strong objection had been taken by the critics to the principle that the Government of India should be the judges from time to time of the measure of progress. In fact the Government of India was a fiction. It was the British Government that were to be the judges. It was a simple statement of an elementary principle of constitution that whatever the people of India might demand it was the British Parliament that had to enact the changes. There was nothing, therefore, to show that they would not be consulted and there was nothing whatever to show that the people of India would not be allowed to make their representation. On the other hand, increased opportunities would be afforded to the people of India to represent their case.

PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

Mr. Sastri continued that some people in India spoke of "self-determination." It was no doubt an ennobling word within limitations. But it looked as if it was fast going to replace "Mesopotamia." He did not know it by that, was meant to abolish Government, to eliminate secular authority. The people's voice, no doubt, would become more and more strong, but the Government would have the last word to say. It had again been stated that the Report was filled with distrust of the Indian people. Mr. Sastri thought there *was* diffidence discoverable in it as to the rapidity with which they would assimilate Western institutions. He himself believed that they (Indians) were fitted for responsible government. But the question was whether at once, without training, or preparation, the next day, they were fitted to conduct responsible government of the highest order. When the question came to that, he was a bit hesitant. None became fitted for an office without a period of probation. Even ordinary societies maintained a period of probation. Should not then the people of India, making use, for the first time, of this sharp weapon of responsible government, not undergo a period of probation, however short it might be. The idea of the authors of the Report was not to let the probation go on for a long period. The first years of responsible government were full of mistakes in all countries to premature responsible government upon them. He hoped might be avoided, errors speedily corrected. "Let us not," he said, "protest against the idea of preliminary probation." They might agitate for the shortening of the period of probation. The Report, the speaker went on to say, bore too much evidence of lessons from the teachers to pupils. He took great objection to the proposal that where a province did not make good use of the liberty given it it must be taken back. It did not fit well, said Mr. Sastri, with the spirit of the document.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

The lecturer then dealt with the Congress-League scheme. He said he was one of those who had taken a proud part in it. He believed he understood its essentials. No deadlocks as apprehended in the Report, would have arisen out of it. But were they to hark back to the same scheme, especially when it had been stated that the principles of responsible government were not in it? The principle of diarchy which the August declaration necessitated, had its dangers and pitfalls. But the period during which it would last would be comparatively short. It need not be more than 12 years. Even though the arrangement was novel, let them recollect that it had been approved by the Government of India, by the delegation that visited this country, by the members of the Commons, by Labour and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Polak, and Commander Wedgewood. Lord Curzon had given a qualified approval also. Was it any use going back then to the Congress-League scheme? The great principles that they fought for in that scheme had been more or less in the new scheme, and the 20 points to which they had attached great importance were common to both.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MODERATES AND NATIONALISTS.

The speaker then referring to the attitude of Moderates and Nationalists, said that the idea which marked a serious difference between the two schools of thought was the Moderate view that the reform scheme must be supported by weighty Indian opinion so that it might not be wrecked. There were some, however, who thought that great would not be the calamity caused if the scheme fell through. There were others again who believed that because of American intervention, German taunts or one reason or other the wrecking of the scheme will not cause even this scheme to be kept back. The influence of this war itself was enough, they thought. But to him it did not seem it would be so. The case of Ireland did not encourage the belief. The Home Rule Bill had been put aside from time to time. Only the other day again it had been put back. It was impossible to carry it through Parliament because all were against it. Supposing one cry went forth from India that they did not want this scheme, that they wanted the Congress-League scheme or that they wanted this modified into the Congress-League scheme, then the authorities, who were accustomed to be guided by public opinion, would put this Bill aside and they might say they would wait for what they (Indians) wanted. It might take about five or ten years before the question would come up again. But once the war was over all would be impressed and obsessed with their problems and would neglect India. A long period of five or ten years would lead to political unrest and agitation in India. The Government would not keep quiet and the people would not keep quiet. A period of ten or fifteen years would intervene before that time when the soothing hand of reform is felt. He did not like to contemplate the terrible situation in which the country would be. To some it did not seem a big price to pay. But it seemed to him that it was better to get the lot in fifty years by piecemeal reform rather than violently get it in twenty years, rather than invite a terrible period of tribulation.

ATTITUDE OF MODERATES JUSTIFIED

Dealing with the contention that nobody cared for the opinion of the Moderates, Mr. Sastri said that even though some thought so, they themselves did not think they were so negligible. He said that their course of action was such as would meet with the approval of the great Irish patriot, Mr. Parnell. He would support the position the speaker was taking up. When the great Land Bill of Mr. Gladstone was being put through Parliament, Irishmen were swayed by powerful feelings. Some said it would make for agrarian happiness which would weaken agitation. So they would wreck the measure. But Mr. Parnell did not follow that advice. Even though he refrained from active support of it, Mr. Parnell and his party rendered assistance to the measure when finally it was likely to fail through.

Mr. Sastri next dwelt upon the question of the unity of the Congress. There was a great desire, he said, that the Congress must be united. But he would not be misunderstood, he would not be understood as being uncompromising, if he said that with one principle they could not go very far. There was no such thing as carrying one principle to its logical conclusion. It was necessary to set one principle against another and decide how far one could be pushed. Unity was, no doubt, captivating. But when a sharp trouble arose they could not look far into the future. The wise man got over it. He would not take a step which would be thought to be logically involved. When he (Mr. Sastri) said that he would not attend the Congress, he did not consider what he would do in future. He would go back to the Congress. He kept aloof from the Special Congress because he thought by keeping aloof he could serve the country as he felt best. The highest aim of the Congress was constitutional reform. If it appeared to him and those engaged on his side that the Congress was not likely to go the quickest and shortest to the destination, was he not justified in doing what he thought proper? It was not open to them (Moderates) to do anything, but to make their own voices heard in separate Conference. To them responsible government was greater than the Congress. When they thought that the end could be achieved in a certain way, not to pursue it was to be untrue to the country. They did not love the Congress less than the Nationalists.

PT. MALAVIYA'S LETTER.

Pandit Malaviya said in a letter there was no fear that the Congress would pursue a course which would tend to give the Moderates a bad hearing. He much wished he could share the Pandit's optimistic view. The Hon. Pandit had faith in negotiation. But to him (the speaker) it was a sad, a melancholy duty to perform to leave the Congress. The good Pandit did not sufficiently appreciate their fears that if the reforms were not supported in India they would not pass through Parliament. His friend, the Pandit, had said that they ought not to prejudge the Congress. For himself he did not fear being hissed down and there were not many who would either. But they were to judge the signs by the materials laid before them. Special Conferences had been held in every province. The Nationalist party had put their views forward in many ways, through the press and on the platform. There was Mrs. Besant's manifesto. Those contained sufficient indications of what was going to happen in the Congress. In face of all these, to ask them to believe otherwise was to ask them to believe the impossible. Opinions reiterated had acquired volume and vogue and it was idle to think that they in the Congress would depart very far from the basic principles. They might change here and there. But the views of the manifesto and the Special Congress would be the same. As an example of the Special Conferences, they might take the Madras Special Conference. There the fundamental points had been considered and reasoned criticism applied. The characteristics of the treatment of the scheme were, it had been generally condemned, there was no word of approval, it was said not to contain anything acceptable and "disappointing" and other expressions of disapproval were commonly used. The specific points raised were not conformable to the August declaration. In various points the vital points of the scheme had been taken out and points of the Congress-League scheme put in, which does not contain the principles of responsible government. In fact, the Congress-League scheme had been transcended. The differences between provinces had not been calculated Parliament had been asked to state that such and such things would happen in five and ten years, without any considerations of what might happen in the intervening period. That had been laid down as the least that would be acceptable, which shut the door upon all compromise.

NATIONALISTS' CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

The lecturer then continuing said that the Nationalists at first had spoken of total rejection, but now they took the scheme and put into it ideas foreign to the scheme, which were not objectionable in themselves, but were contrary to the August declaration. He believed that if the Special Congress had not been allowed to meet at the end of August they (Nationalists) might still come down. (Cries of "No", "No.")

Mr. Sastri: That finishes it so far as you are concerned. (Laughter.)

Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Sastri said, had faith in negotiation. The experience and wisdom behind him had always conquered. But Mr. Sastri could not from himself the important point that the Moderates would be deprived of his powerful advocacy. The Pandit's convictions on the question of reform were the convictions of the Nationalists. So then there was no need for his advocacy in the Congress. His presence was more necessary in the Moderate Conference to persuade them.

OBJECT OF THE MODERATES.

Mr. Sastri proceeded that their (Moderates') principal object was to show the British public and Parliament that the Reform scheme had a powerful body of opinion in India supporting the reforms. The rules of the Congress were somewhat peculiar. . . . . .

A Voice: Framed by you!

Mr. Sastri: I submit to the charge.

A minority in the Congress, resumed the speaker, could not show their numerical strength. Heads were not counted. The President gave his ruling and if anybody had any doubts the next stage was to call for a division. The delegates went into their provinces and each province brought up its vote. The Moderates were in a minority everywhere and everywhere the Moderates would go down. Then the resolution will be passed with a unanimous vote. The numerical strength of the Moderates could not be gauged. The Pandit had suggested that they would change the rules but then they had to proceed on the same system to do it.

REPLY TO TWO CRITICISMS.

Before closing, said Mr. Sastri, he would answer two criticisms. It had been said that they were proud, they were domineering in spirit, they scorned to meet ordinary people, they would not in the fulness of their arrogance meet the Congress where they should be in a minority. He repudiated it. They did not want to fetter the majority from expressing their opinion and they did not want to be fettered themselves from expressing their own opinion. Then again another charge had been brought against them that they were playing into the hands of Anglo-Indians. They (critics) wanted no party, no difference of opinion, they wanted to run on one course marked by people who had the lead of the majority for the moment. There were many ways in which a foreign power called them together, but then differences of opinion need not be suppressed. In the ranks of the Moderates there were men of fine susceptibilities as among Nationlists, men whom humiliation burned as much as the Nationalists. He did not, however, believe that the British power was so inimical to them that all differences should be suppressed as long as that power lasted in this country. The very existence of that power was propitious to the growth of freedom. There were men in all parties who had to accommodate themselves and it was a grievous wrong to their (Nationalists') brethren and confederates (Moderates) to attack like that. They were separating for the moment only. The Congress would regain its sway over them. He looked forward to the reorganisation of parties and it would be unwise to erect barriers in the way of such healthy formation. When such reorganisation had been formed there would be, no doubt, sharp differences, each party crossing the other at a hundred times. He therefore exhorted his audience not to conceive patriotism as the monopoly of a particular party.

The Chairman's remarks and a vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

THE SPECIAL CONGRESS.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rulue Leagues, a public lecture will be delivered by Mrs. Annie Besant on "The Special Congress" on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.) in the Morarji Goculdas Hall. Cavel.

DELEGATES FROM NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 22.

Under the auspices of the C. P. Congress Committee a public meeting was held last evening in the Municipal Town Hall presided by Mr. N. R. Alokar, pleader, and more than a hundred delegates were elected for the Special Congress.

In his closing speech Mr. Alekar appealed to the Moderates not to hold aloof for the imaginary fear of rough handling. They must present a united front. Referring to Sir Reginald Craddock's Rangoon Durbar speech, he strongly criticised it and pointed out that his allegations concerning the Nagpur "Extremists" were a baseless and gross perversion of facts and requested the Moderate politicians not to be influenced by such unfounded remarks. He said that the Special Congress is intended for the calm consideration of all standpoints and for the expression of the national mind.

DELEGATES FROM SYLHET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The following gentlemen have been elected delegates from Sylhet to the Special Congress, Bombay:—The Hon. Kaminikumar Chanda, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, Dr. Sudarimohan Das, Mr. Pareshlal Shome, Mr. Binayendra Nath Palit, Kailash Chandra Chakravarti, Mr. Dharmadas Dutt, Mr. Kshitishchandra Das, and Mr. Mohendranath Das.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMM EE

An emergency meeting of the Council of the Fort District Congress Committee was held yesterday evening at the office of Messrs. Halai and Co., 72, Apollo Street. Mr. W. T. Halai was voted to the chair.

A large number of delegates were elected for the coming session of the Special Congress.

A resolution was passed requesting the authorities to bring to the notice of the Government of India, the difficulties experienced by the Indian mercantile community in connection with the new Income-tax Act, the rules thereunder and the forms which the mercantile community were called upon to fill in and return to the Income-tax authorities. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NO MODERATE BUT SECEDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request you and through you all journals to use the term "Seceder" while speaking of the deserters from the Congress. They are in no sense Moderates and they cannot be called Moderates in view of the fact that the bulk of the Moderates have stood by the Congress. If the deserters are called Moderates, it is likely to invest them with undue importance.—Yours, etc.,

CONGRESSMAN.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While thanking you for your kindly inserting a small note under the above heading in your issue of 24th May, 1918, allow me to say that the railway authorities do not seem to be inclined to send us any answer. It was on the 8th of April last that we drew the attention of the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities (*vide* "Indu Prakash" of 1st July, 1918, for the *full* text of our request) to the inconvenience to which students are subjected to on account of the present practice on this railway of issuing season-tickets at Church Gate only. Though several reminders were sent to the Agent and the Ag. Traffic Superintendent of that railway none of these railway officials are disposed to reply. Under these circumstances I do hope that the Railway Board or the Governor of Bombay to each of whom a copy of our complaint has been forwarded, would please remove the grievance complained of. Will not some hon. member of our Provincial Council move in the matter and do the needful?—Yours, etc.,

V. V. O.

Poona, Aug. 21.

MUSLIM LEAGUE.

PRESIDENT ARRIVING TO-DAY.

As the President and other office-bearers of the Muslim League are arriving to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by the Punjab Mail, members of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress are requested to attend at the station at Bori Bunder to receive them.

Mr. Munsiff, Captain of Volunteers, requires all volunteers to attend at the station at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REPORT.

HON. MR. BANERJEA'S NOTICE OF RESOLUTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The following resolution to be moved by Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea, has been admitted for discussion at the coming session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla:—

"This Council while thanking his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India for the reform proposals and recognising them as a genuine effort and definite advance towards the progressive realisation of responsible government in India, recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a committee consisting of all the non-official members of this Council be appointed to consider the Reforms Report and make recommendations to the Government of India."

REFORM PROPOSALS.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

A Committee meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on Tuesday to consider the reference of the local Government on the subject of the Reforms Report in so far as it relates to commerce and industries development and other matters on which the Government of India have invited the opinions of the local Governments. Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, President of the Chamber, was in the chair. After some discussion, the question was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Sir Vithaldas (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Sir Dinshah Wacha, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Jehangir Petit, W. T. Halai, Subedar and a few others, with instructions to prepare a draft report for circulation among the members of the Chamber. A general meeting of the Chamber is to be called about the first week of September to consider the report. The sub-committee will meet to-day at the rooms of the Chamber.

ROWLATT COMMITTEE REPORT.

MR. KHAPARDE'S RESOLUTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

A resolution for the coming Imperial Legislative Council session at Simla has been admitted for disoussion to be proposed by Mr. Khaparde as follows:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the consideration and disposal of the report of the Seditions Committee of 1918 be kept in abeyance and that a thorough and searching enquiry be undertaken by a mixed committee consisting of an equal number of official and non-official Indians into the working of the Criminal Investigation Department including the Central Intelligence Department."

BE UNITED.

SHOLAPUR SDISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 22.

The Special District Conference was held on the 21st instant, at Sholapur, Mr. Sane, of Barri, presiding. About 350 delegates, including leading merchants, and a large number of visitors attended. Messrs. W. C. Kelkar and Prof. Kale were present. Resolutions suggesting essential modifications in the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, protesting against Mr. Tilak's gagging and requesting all parties to express a united opinion on the scheme at the Special Congress were passed.

CANNOT BE ACCEPTED.

UNITED VOICE OF AJMERE MARWARA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AJMERE, Aug. 22.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Ajmere-Merwara was held to-day, at Trevor Town Hall, Ajmere, Rai Saheb Mithan presiding. It was unanimously resolved that the Reform Scheme cannot be accepted without substantial modifications. Dissatisfaction was expressed for altogether neglecting Ajmere-Merwara which had supplied so much money and warriors to the Government. Ajmere-Merwara should no longer remain non-regulation province and should be given proportionately equal status with other provinces. Resolutions deprecating the holding of the separate Moderate Conference, and exhorting the leaders to unite were also adopted. Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda, Rai Bahadur Moolchand Gouri-shanker and Barrister Lalltapershad were elected delegates for the Special Congress Bombay and especially requested to represent the cause of 5 lakhs of neglected citizens of Ajmere-Merwara by moving a resolution in the Special Congress. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Opinions of the Day

Parties in India.

The "Hindu":—In a word, the attainment, as early as possible, by constitutional means, of a National Government responsible to the people, is the sole aim of all leaders in this country; and all attempts to find differences in the aims and the methods of Indian public men, so far as they relate strictly to the consideration of public affairs, have proved most unconvincing. It is futile to build up a party on purely personal differences and personal likes and dislikes, though such action may for the time being be gratifying to a certain section of public men. We go further and say it is mischievous; it tends to weaken the national demand which, though it is essentially unanimous, is thereby made to appear as not commanding universal support. The party system, to be useful, must, for one thing, be based on parties with clearly different programmes; for another, the parties must be in a position to assume the direction of affairs and put their programmes in practice. Neither of these conditions exist in India.

Labour Unrest.

The "Madras Mail":—The Madura trouble bears a strong resemblance to the Ahmedabad strike, fomented by Mr. Gandhi, and the Parel affair, in which also outside politicians having no sort of real connection in the dispute, figured largely. In each case workmen with vague and shadowy grievances—all workmen have grievances: it is the traditional privilege of the labourer, British or Indian, to grouse—were led into action by the encouragement of politicians whose sympathy with labour could not, to put it mildly, be regarded as wholly disinterested. In the case of the Ahmedabad strike Mr. Gandhi came up fresh from his alleged triumph at Kaira, and his attitude was more than one of sympathy. He would hear of no surrender, and when the workmen seemed about to waver, he took his notorious passive resistance vow, not to eat or drink until their cause had been won—a powerful appeal to a people to whom religious and quasi-religious vows are a part of their existence. This was the same line, more or less, that Mr. Gandhi had taken in his Kaira campaign, when he administered a religious vow to the ryots which the majority of them, having taken it in ignorance, were afterwards afraid to violate; and it is just this policy of the Extremists which is most dangerous when applied to their labour campaign.

Civilians and Election.

"New India":—The manner in which officials sometimes interfere in elections, is highly to be condemned. An instance of such interference comes from Calcutta where Payne, a Civilian, gave up his office as President of the Gas, Electric and Tramways Committee of the Calcutta Corporation for 1918-19, with a view to allow the members to *elect one among themselves* as President. That was a sensible course indeed. But the story goes that Mr. Payne himself again suggested to a Commissioner that Mr. Cotton, his successor in office as Chairman, was the proper person to be the President of the Committee under reference. We do not know if Mr. Payne changed his views in the matter and thought that none of the members was competent to guide the Committee's work. It may be said that it was only a suggestion, a mild hint, but certainly such suggestions from officials sometimes place the Commissioners, at any rate the weaker among them, in an embarrassing situation. Why should not officials, Civilians, allow elections of this kind to take their own course? Are not Indian non-officials fit to be even Presidents of Committees in these days, when the question of the reform of local self-governing bodies is so much to the forefront?

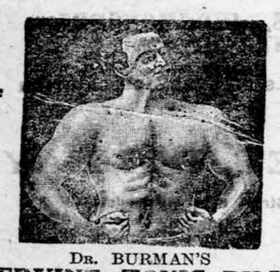
Fairplay to All.

The "Tribune":—Referring to the suggestion made by some of us that the question of wholesale acceptance or wholesale rejection does not arise with reference to the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms, and that all that we should do, is to meet in Congress and criticise the details of the proposals, the "Bengalee" says that "if this could be done in an atmosphere free from passion and prejudice and from the domination of preconceived ideas and of conclusions already definitely arrived at, the contention would be sound and even irresistible," but adds in the same breath that this cannot be done because "the other side have already formed their conclusions and the criticisms are bound to be made with a view to support them." We hold no brief for "the other side," but it is only fair to point out that this argument comes with little force and with peculiarly ill grace from the "Bengalee", because those for whom it speaks in this matter have been the worst offenders in this respect. They were the first in all India to meet in a conference of their own to express their views on the Reforms Scheme, and this before they or some of them had had any time to look into the proposals with any care. Are we asked to believe that what was right and proper for the party represented by the "Bengalee" was wrong and improper for the so-called extremists?

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DEFENCE OF THE CHAMPAGNE FRONT.

FRENCH TAKE HEAVY TOLL OF "GREY COATS."

Mr. Perris (correspondent for the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphs: It appears the enemy practised no new methods in this offensive. He opened with an artillery preparation at midnight, and began with an infantry assault at 4-30 a.m. The enemy soused the French lines everywhere with a combination of gas and smoke shells producing noxious clouds, isolating groups of defenders, making the giving and receiving of orders and combined movement most difficult. The columns of the attack were not directed evenly on the whole front, but by parallel thrusts. When these did not succeed flank attacks by supports were attempted. In clear ground many tanks, supplemented by guns were used in the Champagne against the French old, elaborate trenches, wirefields, and blockhouses; consequently there was a strong contract between the character of the battles east of Reims.

The French will look back with pride on the defence of the Champagne front. They took heavy toll of the "Grey Coats" before they reached the trenches, with seventy-fives," and bellowing monsters of less speed but of greater explosive effect, were instantly at work. It was impossible to long hold the front, however, against overwhelming numbers. A frightful running hand-to-hand struggle ensued along the communication trenches and second lines with short, sharp counter-attacks and successful rallies. Gradually the local reserves came into play and the attack weakened and came to a standstill. The defenders, with their entrenchments largely intacts had the advantage of everything except numbers, consequently the enemy losses were enormous.

Between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans the woods and dales provided good cover for gathering bridging materials. A few contingents, in the darkness of the night, in small boats, crossed the river which hereabouts is from 100 to 150 yards wide, and commenced the construction of bridgeheads, which the French destroyed as often as they were recommenced. The enemy constructed pontoons where the valley is wider, and it was more difficult for the French to hold the positions under German fire. Masses of men poured across six bridges in a 14-mile sector, each bridge being from eight to ten yards, wide. Meanwhile, French airmen came into action sowing death among the close ranks of the advancing enemy, harassing the rear of one squadron. They broke two bridges while troops were passing across, and many were drowned.

COMPLETE STATE MANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your article on "State or Company Management," there is a very important point which requires amplification. It is this:—Indian public opinion demands "Complete State Management" (of railways.) It prefers neither a European nor an Indian Board of Management, on the lines suggested by the Government of India, to "State management."

Company management of railways is inherently harmful to the nation as a whole. It does not make much difference whether the Board of Management consists of Europeans or Indians or Europeans and Indians. Even if the European element were to be altogether excluded from the Boards, the railways shall continue to be managed with no other consideration except the private gain of a few individuals. Company management is inherently harmful to the country as a whole and the interests of the country as a whole shall continue to be sacrificed to the private gain of a few individuals even though the Boards of Management consisted of Indians.

This view is based on the railway history of the world. Upto the beginning of the present war, the railways of the United Kingdom were managed by Boards which consisted of Englishmen and not aliens. But that fact did not prevent the management from proving harmful to the English nation, which had to clamour loudly for State management. Similarly, the American railways were till the beginning of the current year managed by Boards which consisted of Americans and not aliens. But that fact did not prevent management from being conducted for the exclusive benefit of a few individuals. The American national interests were disregarded by the Boards of Management which consisted of Americans and the nation had to denounce company management and demand State management.

Further confirmation of the view is furnished by the experience of Germany, Belgium, Japan and other countries, which formerly had company management but now have State management. The German railways under company management were managed by Germans and not by aliens. But the management proved harmful to the German nation and was consequently abolished and its place was given to State management. Belgium, Japan and the other countries teach the same lesson.

Experience of the world's railways under various forms of management supports the demand of the Indian nation for "Complete State Management." High authority sanctions it. The trend of thought, the current of events and the whole movement of civilization, is in that direction. It is a change from antagonism, conflict, mastery and corruption to harmony, co-operation, democracy and ethical relations. "Complete State Management" of railways is a change that means a better manhood, a nobler citizenship and a higher life. It is a change demanded alike by the axioms of ethics and the fundamental principles on which free institutions, the best civilization and human development are based.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. P.

Though nothing has been heard of the next English Mail a small number of letters and newspapers from the Continent bearing dates up to July 9th were delivered in Lahore on Tuesday.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE IN TIBET.

CHINESE OFFICIAL SHOT.

PEACE COMMISSION FAILS

The Tachienlu correspondent of the "North China Herald" writes on June 14:—

The Peace Delegation which the Military Commissioner sent in the spring to negotiate with Lhasa Tibetans to secure a peaceful settlement of the present dispute about the boundary, met with a discouraging reception, and report the failure of their mission.

It appears that the Commissioner called upon the Lhasa Tibetans to evacuate the country they have overrun, and return to their old positions beyond Chamdo, after which both parties could enter into negotiations. The leader of the Tibetan forces, known among the Chinese as the "Ka-long Lama", replied in effect, "Drive me back if you can; if you cannot, then submit to me." This leaves no hope in Chinese minds of a peaceful settlement and of the ability of their troops to carry out a successful campaign against the Tibetans, the ordinary Chinese are by no means confident.

The Ming-cheng-si, one of the peace delegates, is now at Kantze and wants to return to Tachienlu, but the Military Commissioner has ordered him to remain there in the meantime, because he does not want the ex-King of Chala in Tachienlu at the present time, lest he cause trouble. His measure in preventing the Ming-cheng from returning to his home is precautionary, but it works both ways, for if the ex-King is bent on intrigue with the Lhasa Government, he can become equally dangerous either at Kantze or at Tachienlu.

MILITARY POSITION VAGUE.

There is a dearth of actual news relating to the activities of the hostile forces operating respectively around Kantze, Chamdo and Batang. In a recent letter, I mentioned that the Kantze Prince had disappeared. It now develops that had the troops under Colonel Chu Hsien-wen been three days later in their arrival at Kantze the town would have been lost, for prior to their reaching the place, the Kantze Prince was drilling local Tibetans preparatory to a rising, which the timely arrival of reinforcements under Colonel Chu checked for the time, and led to the departure of the Prince from the town.

In the absence of news to the contrary it is presumed that the Chinese garrison at Chamdo is still holding out. The menace in the Battang district, apparently, is less dangerous than at first appeared, if a report by some Tibetans who recently arrived in Tachienlu from Chiangk can be accepted. The Tibetans referred to are three headmen who have come down to Tachienlu to reaffirm their allegiance to the Chinese Government. They say that there are only one hundred Lhasa troops among the hostile forces now astride the Chamdo-Batang road but their numbers are swelled considerably by local bandits. They further report that the officer in charge of this company has a bad reputation; and has subjected the people of their districts to robbery and violence, commandeering their food and cattle. According to their version of affairs, the Lhasa troops now operating in Derge number 300, who are led by an officer of good repute. They also are assisted by numerous Derge Tibetans. They estimate the number of Lhasa troops around Chamdo to be about 1,000, all well armed.

GRIEVANCES REDRESSED.

In addition to his military activities, the Commissioner has lately been giving attention to the redressing of the grievances of Tibetans who appealed to him against the oppression of certain civil officials who held office under Yin Chiangwan, Cheng's predecessor. In the neighbouring district of Tanpahsien, the people were greatly harassed and distressed by a rapacious official named Chin, who undertook to raise a sum of money for the former Yunnanese Commissioner. To get the money, the official in question, mercilessly fleeced the people, and whilst gathering a considerable sum in this way, he only remitted a portion of it to his chief. When Yin left and Cheng took over the administration, the people of Tanpa, resenting the unjust extortions of Chin, impeached him, and after a preliminary hearing, he was cast into prison, where he remained for about six months. A few days ago his case was reopened and after further investigation, Chin was found guilty, and the Commissioner sentenced him to be shot.

Another civil official who formerly held the magistracy of Hokeo under Yin, was also brought up for trial at the same time, on the charges of oppression and extortion of Tibetans. According to the accusation brought against him, on the occasion of a rising of the Hsiangcheng Tibetans a year or so ago, this magistrate sent emissaries to one of the headmen in his district, charging him with intent to rebel and join the Hsiangcheng revolt; at the same time demanding a large sum as a fine. The headman denied the charge, and was much put about to find the money demanded of him Finally, being unable to raise it, he chose what appeared to him, to be the lesser of the two evils, namely, revolt.

A DESERVED SENTENCE.

Later, when his action was called in question by higher authorities, he explained the cause of his disloyalty, and showed that he was forced into rebellion by the unwarranted exactions of the civil official. The case went against the ex-magistrate, and the Commissioner was strongly inclined to pass the death sentence. Seeing the course of events, some of his friends in court sought outside assistance, and soon the Tachienlu Magistrate and other influential officials hurried to the tribunal, and did their utmost to persuade the Commissioner to be lenient towards the offender.

Speaking of the case, one interested in the proceedings remarked to me, that at the close of the trial the life of the accused literally hung in the balance, and "one grain of rice" would have turned the scale After about three hours' persuasion, the Commissioner was prevailed upon to show mercy, and the ex-official was sent back to prison, and will be detained there until he hands over to the authorities some of the mercy he unjustly acquired during his term of office. As a warning, the Commissioner ordered him to attend and witness the execution of the other condemned official. The public execution of the man named *Chin*, closed a career of oppression and injustice, and was justly merited. It should have a salutary effect upon the civil administration in the Marches.

WORDS AND DEEDS.

GERMAN PROFESSION AND GERMAN PRACTICES.

"We see everywhere how our soldiers respect the sacred defencelessness of woman and child."—Professor G. Roethe, in "German reflections in Difficult Times."

"As they continued their advance, the Germans collected about 400 men, women and children (some of the women with babies in their arms) and drove them forward as a screen against the Belgian forces holding the outer ring of the Antwerp lines."—Appendix to the report of the Bryce Committee.

"We are still childlike in our inmost feelings, innocent in our pleasures."—Fredrich Lange, in "The True German Spirit."

"Went on the loose and 'boozed' through the streets of Liege."—Diary of a German soldier, quoted in the Appendix to the Report of the Bryce Committee.

"We take refuge in our quite peculiar idealism, and dream, alas aloud! of our ideal mission for the saving of mankind."—Hans v. Wolzogen, in "Thoughts in War Time."

The German Secretary of State for the Colonies has admitted that from 1903 to 1913, 105,000 natives have been killed in expeditions against them.

"We thank our German Army that it has kept spotless the shield of humanity and chivalry."—Professor W. Khal, in "German Reflections in Difficult Times."

"While a number of wounded were being attended to in a hospital at Germany, a patrol of the 47th German Infantry appeared and began a general massacre of the wounded and medical staff. The hospital, full of wounded, was deliberately set on fire."—Germany's Violation of the laws of war (Bland).

"From all sides testimonies are flowing in as to the noble manner in which our troops conduct the war."—Pastor J. Rump.

"The brigade order is to shoot all Frenchmen who fall into our hands, wounded or not. No prisoners are to be made."—Diary of R. Brennesein, 112th German Regiment, prisoner in Great Britain.

"It is true that the breast of every soldier swelled with a noble pride at the thought that he was privileged to wear the German uniform, which history has made a garb of honour above all others."—"The German and the War," by X. Engelbrecht.

"Detached parties were to enter the streets, but actually the battallion marched in close order into the town, to break into the first houses and loot. Like a wild pack they broke loose, each on their own; officers set a good example by going on ahead. A night in a barracks with many drunk was the end of this day, which aroused in me a contempt I cannot describe."—Extract from the Diary of Gaston Klein, a German private.

"The German soldiers alone are thoroughly disciplined, and have never so much as hurt a hair of a single innocent human beings."—H. S. Chamberlain (the renegade), in "Treatise on War."

"My company is at Bouvignes. Our men behave like vandals; the sight of the slaughtered inhabitants defies all discription; not a house is left standing. We have daggered out of every corner all survivors, one after another men, women and children, found in a burning cloister, and have shot them 'en masse.'—Diary of a Saxon Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDIA.

Principal Trilokekar of the Sind National College opened a series of university extension lectures at the Besant Hall, Hyderabad, Sind, and discoursed in the "Care of Public Health," on the evening of the 17th. In the course of his lecture he drew attention to the fact that disease is greatly a preventible evil and that it was possible to do in India what had been done in the west to mitigate its ravages. The public health movement was only 50 years old in India and it would take time to awaken public conscience on the subject, but a beginning has to be made in all important towns and even villages to enlighten public opinion. The lecturer showed by means of charts the decrease in the death-rate from typhus in England from the years 1869 to 1914 as a result of precautionary measures. He also illustrated the evil effects of alcohol lon public health. In conclusion, he referred to the fact that nations, like individuals, had their birth, youth and decay. Most nations had had their day but India was still vigorous, and that was largely due to the control which the Indians exercised over their emotions and their minds, no less than on their bodies.

As a result of the lecture, it was proposed to start a "Health Association" of which many of the gentlemen present agreed to become members.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma presented the K.I.S. Medal to Sister Margaret Mary, Superior of St. John's Convent of the Good Shepherd, on Wednesday. Lady Craddock was present and also the Chief Judge (Sir Daniels Twomey) and a number of clergy. No ladies were invited.

Application for increased pay from fourteen employees of the Rangoon Municipality were considered at the Committee meeting. Only those who have received the maximum of the grade for some years were graded.


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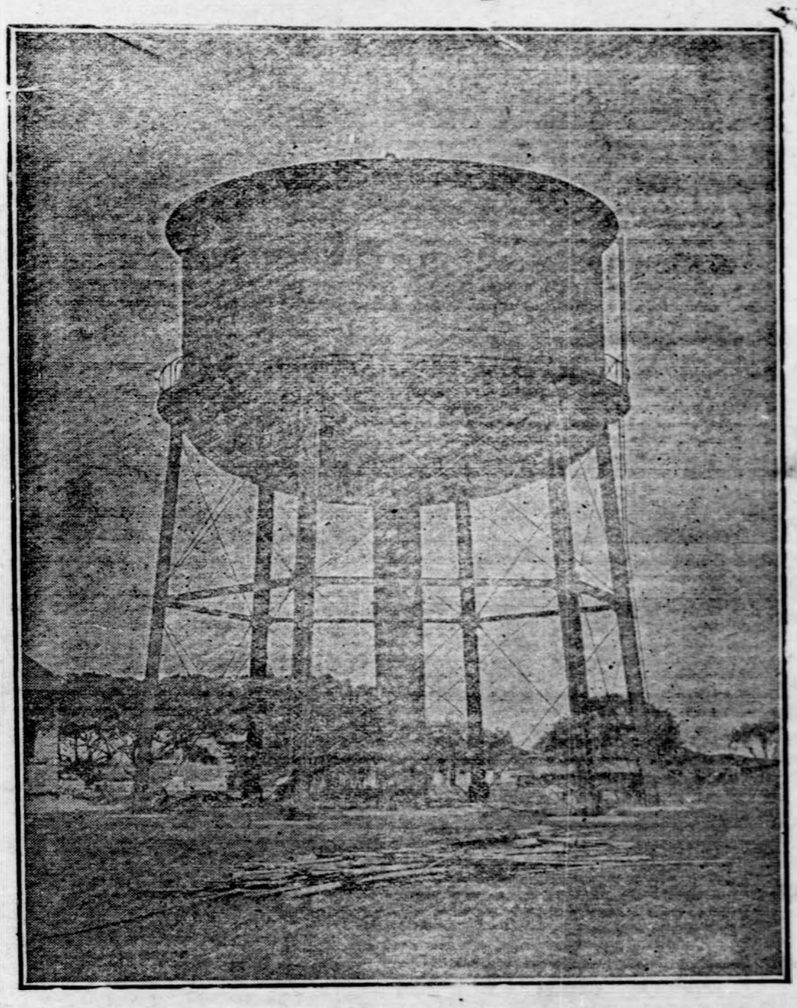
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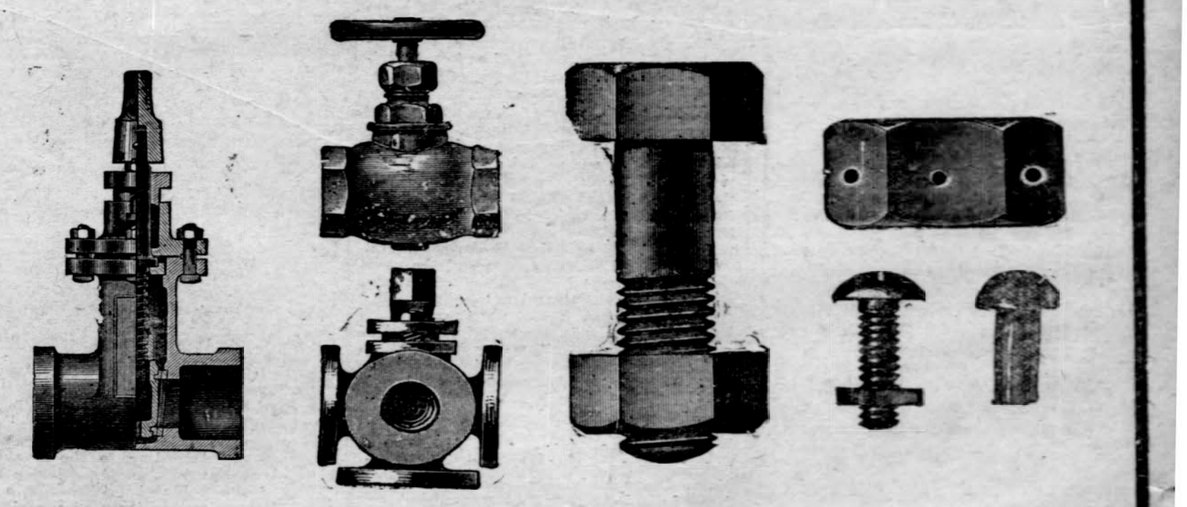
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